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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN OIL DEAL WITH NICARAGUA EXPLAINED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] The National Reconstruction Government Junta yesterday received from the ambassadors of Mexico and Venezuela a copy of the oil agreement under which the two countries promise to guarantee supplies of 15,000 barrels a day to Nicaragua.

The pledge was signed last August by Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Under the agreement, oil supplies are guaranteed to Nicaragua and the other countries of Central America, as well as a number of Caribbean nations, for 1 year, which is automatically extendable by another year, and so on indefinitely.

Ambassador Guillermo Yepes Boscan of Venezuela and Ambassador Julio Zamora Batiz of Mexico met yesterday with Government Junta members Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas at the Government Palace to discuss matters relating to the agreement.

Ambassador Yepes Bsocan explained that under the agreement the beneficiary countries would pay 30 percent of their oil bill at an annual interest rate of 4 percent over a 5-year period.

In the event that the financing is invested in energy development projects, the interest rate would drop to 2 percent, payable over 20 years.

He added that the agreement does not rule out bilateral negotiations between the beneficiary countries and the two suppliers.

Mexico will supply Nicaragua with 7,500 barrels of oil a day, and Venezuela will send the same amount. A mixture of the two crudes has already been successfully tested at the Esso Refinery.

Ambassador Yepes Boscan termed the agreement "a disinterested form of cooperation in the name of international social justice and continental solidarity."

He added that the agreement takes on even greater importance "at a time when Iran and Iraq are waging a useless war that will cause major supply problems in the world."

At this juncture, Yepes Boscan said, many countries in the world that have more than enough money to buy oil have to buy it at spot market prices, which are higher than OPEC levels.

He also said that in the event of any future increase in the price of Mexican or Venezuelan crude oil, the pact gives the beneficiary countries the advantage that they can automatically boost their financing in relation to the price rise.

In thanking the Mexican and Venezuelan governments for their gesture towards Nicaragua, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra recalled the disinterested, unconditional solidarity that these countries lent to the Nicaraguan people's liberation struggle.

He went on to say that the agreement "helps strengthen the Nicaraguan Revolution in its struggle to attain economic independence and to defend its sovereignty and independence against any sort of economic and political pressure or blackmail."

He underscored that Mexican-Venezuelan aid to the Nicaraguan people "has always been disinterested and fraternal, from authentic Latin Americans."

In a communique, the Government Palace stated that "because of their status as countries that bridge the developing and industrialized worlds, both Mexico and Venezuela have a common solidarity with the peoples that long for a new international order, which must be based on social justice, peace and involvement."

It adds that the two countries have an underlying presence in Central America and the Caribbean in the form of initiatives aimed at bringing about improvements in the situation of countries that are less favored than us in terms of natural resources and which enable them to bolster regimes that respect human rights, justice and freedom.

8743

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

BRAZIL-SOVIET COAL AGREEMENT--The government of Santa Catarina State and the (Maximiliano Gaisinsky) group this morning signed a letter of intent on coal gassification at the mine itself with the (Logotec) Enterprise, which represents the Soviet Union in Brazil and which will utilize Soviet technology to avoid pollution problems. The letter of intent is on the order of \$25 million and envisages the saving of 100 tons of fuel oil daily. [Text] [PY261848 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL'S PREDOMINANCE, IMPACT ON LATIN AMERICA EXAMINED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 3, 10

[Fides News Agency (ANF) special report No 403]

[Text] The activation of the Amazon Pact signed by eight countries in this basin and put into operation last week at the Belem meeting can be viewed as one of Brazil's advances toward its great power goal of hegemony in South America.

The Belem meeting in which the member nations of the pact participated (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela) had two purposes, an obvious one and one which was concealed.

The first was reaching agreement on the exploitation of the wealth of the Amazon region, with promises to avoid causing imbalances in nature and the desire that this natural preservation should not enter into conflict with international ecological pressures which might limit the sovereignty of the nations involved.

The other goal was the strengthening of Brazil's role of hegemony on the South American subcontinent.

Useful Ecology

No one could have expected that the ecological concerns of some international groups seeking a kind of internationalization of the Amazon region to save the world from suicide due to environmental pollution could serve the hegemonic cause of Brazil in such opportune fashion.

In fact, the industrialized world has realized that we will end up choked between smoke and mud if we continue to upset the balance of nature with the destruction of the forests, the conversion of the rivers into sewers, etc. Therefore there are groups which are trying to obtain control of the Amazon Basin as a preserve or "iron lung" for the health of mankind.

Sovereignty as Bait

There is no better lure for getting states to act than reference to their sovereignty. Brazil has caused the alarm bell to be sounded. The ecologists are coming to restrict your sovereignty over your Amazon territory! And this is the basis of all their claims.

It would not be proper to underestimate the direct and visible end sought with the Amazon agreement: to preserve the respective sovereignties legitimately, to coordinate efforts for the exploitation of vast wealth efficiently, to safeguard the nature whose balance is the common heritage both of the nations in the area and mankind prudently. It is not our intention to discredit these goals.

But it does seem timely to examine the other side of the coin which Brazil is wagering in order to achieve the goals of strengthening its domination. Brazil is not acting without purpose.

Brasilia Compared to Buenos Aires

One of the first evidences of this process of Brazilian continental influence is the ascendancy Brasilia is gaining over Buenos Aires. It is a fact that both Brazil and Argentina have given evidence of mutual understanding, despite the mute rivalry which has always existed between them (at least in the diplomatic realm). The meeting of Presidents Videla and Figueiredo in Brasilia in recent years seems to mark this search for basic agreement.

Reading between the lines concerning that visit, the two presidents apparently established that the influence previously exerted by the United States should now be shared by Argentina and Brazil.

Moreover, both governments were to guarantee the nonintervention of "extra-continental powers" (for which read the USSR and its satellites) in the area, but now without need for recourse to the Pentagon.

The Hegemonic Bouillabaisse

The two presidents built a bridge, which is not a small thing. But by definition the bridge presumes the existence beneath it of a watercourse in some way jointly owned, and two streams, inevitably different and even contradictory. On each bank there is a native who will always try to catch the largest fish in the stream. This time the fish is hegemony.

At the meeting of the Amazon nations, Brazil sought to catch seven succulent fish for its hegemonic bouillabaisse.

Geopolitical Factors

Apart from the obvious goals of common interest in the Amazon Pact, Brazil is seeing to the strengthening of the classic geopolitical factors for its hegemony: space, population, politics.

The space of the Amazon region expanded by that belonging to the Pact nations.

The population of these countries to swell its markets, interlinking interests and cultural exchange.

In politics, Brazil is showing evidence of initiative. And he who strikes first strikes twice, according to the refrain.

Andean-Amazonian Policy

The Belém statement with which the Amazon meeting ended may become a betraying blow to the Andean Pact. Its member nations had joined together in an integration mechanism precisely to avoid being sucked up by the greedy tentacles of the Brazilian octopus. (This is only a rhetorical image suggested by the resemblance between the Amazon River network and its tributaries and the tentacles of the octopus.)

It is precisely when the Andean Pact is encountering difficulties that a prospect like that which led to the Cartagena Agreement is glimpsed for the Amazon region: an expanded market. Only with a different polarization.

The Andean Pact sought to strengthen the Andean-Amazon nations (note this compound name) precisely so that as Andean powers, they would not be dominated by the super-Amazon nation.

But the Brazilian undertaking now might be designed to effect a 90-degree swing in the direction of these countries, to discourage their rocky and difficult pursuit of Andeanism, falling prey to the sensual promises of Amazonism.

Should this swing occur, the market expansion would obviously favor the big fish and not the little ones.

Our Neighboring Country

Our nation has become a balancing point. Fate! In fact, in view of the enticements coming from the Plata River urging formation of a linguistic-ideological-political-economic bloc emerging in the muddy waters of the port of Buenos Aires, a consortium guaranteeing a multipurpose route between the Atlantic and the Pacific through Bolivia seems tempting.

From another viewpoint, Bolivia should clarify its still-precarious but now committed involvement in the Andean group and the promise of the "advance toward the jungle." Realities which are not in themselves contradictory, but which should be the subject of a priority decision, since they cannot both be undertaken because of limitations on the human and physical capacity for such vast ventures.

Brazil to Asia Via Bolivia

With the role of superpower which Brazil has taken upon itself, it cannot be content with safeguarding its Atlantic trade routes. Asia is a Brazilian goal which has depended on maritime access routes: a great distance via the Cape of Good Hope, lack of guarantees with the Panama Canal in Panamanian hands, and Argentine competition on the Cape Horn routes.

The search for alternative land routes for trade between Brazil and Asia inevitably involves crossing the Andes. Thus while the gaze of the Andean nations turned in Belém toward the Amazon-Atlantic outlet, Brazil simultaneously tried to establish firmer foundations to guarantee Andean-Pacific communications.

The most practical route for such communications is from Santos to Arica through Bolivia.

A Quotation

The American geopolitical expert Lewis Tambo wrote recently in this regard: "Since 1919, the Itamaraty Palace has supported Bolivian demands for a Pacific port. When he took office in 1974, President Geisel offered his services as a mediator in this matter to two of his guests: President Hugo Banzer of Bolivia and President Augusto Pinochet of Chile. A few months later, in June of 1974, Geisel and Banzer signed the Cochabamba Convention calling for viability studies for the construction of a railroad from Santa Cruz de la Sierra to Cochabamba, the only gap in the Santos-Arica rail route. Bolivia and Chile also sought to reach an agreement, but a Peruvian counterplan interrupted the negotiations and agreement was frustrated early in 1976. At the end of the year, however, Peru, which had been resisting Brazilian leadership since 1968, began to move toward the Brazilian orbit."

Dreams of Hegemony

This and the negotiations--rather rigid, in fact--for exploitation of El Mutun are parts of a long-range plan which geopolitical expert Tambo views in this way: "The Brazilian dream of achieving the status of a superpower calls for the establishment of a transcontinental confederation--not by conquest, but by means of economic and political hegemony in South America."

A part of the activation of the Amazon Pact comes within this context--not all.

These goals have become more worrisome since Brazilian President Castello Branco began to speak of ideological frontiers, and since someone noted that the rate of demographic growth in our great neighbor is increasing at 2.8 percent per year while the rate does not much exceed 1 percent in the neighboring countries. Where Bolivia is concerned, the figure is 1.5 percent.

Bolivian Analysis

If we must believe this noted geopolitician--which is not compulsory--we could conclude with him that "the Brazilians will continue their traditional method of indirect expansion--infiltration, settlement and integration."

What has been said thus far is not anti-Brazilian, but only an analysis. Naturally, viewed through the Bolivian spectroscopy. And we are certain that mutually useful pacts are always possible.

5157

CSO: 3010

CENTRAL AMERICAN, MEXICAN, PANAMANIAN COMMUNISTS ISSUE STATEMENT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Joint Statement of the Communist and Workers Parties of Central America, Mexico and Panama

From 1 to 3 October, somewhere in Central America, a conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Central America, Mexico and Panama was held, after which a joint statement was issued, containing an exhaustive analysis of the political situation in the region. Following is the complete text of that document:

"Within the context of the general crisis of capitalism, the current situation in Central America is marked by a constant breakdown in the system of domination by the imperialists and the bourgeois-landholding oligarchies, and the irrepressible heightening of the popular, democratic struggles, which have been joined by increasingly large masses determined to free themselves from that yoke and thereby win the right to decide on the destinies of their countries.

"This crisis of imperialist-oligarchical domination, and this process of the heightening of the peoples' struggles, are under way reaching different levels of intensity and maturity; but the historical trend points to the same desired goal: the conquest of liberty, true national independence and social justice. Central America is filled with revolution, more than at any other time in its history, having already given birth to the first popular, democratic, anti-imperialist revolution, the Sandinist Revolution in Nicaragua. The Salvadoran revolution is observing its imminent victory. In Guatemala, the popular, revolutionary movement has emerged from the martyrdom of past decades, and the present genocide is not crushing its impetuous desire to struggle for national and social emancipation. In Costa Rica and Honduras, the popular movement has won notable victories against the reactionaries who are resorting with more frequency and brutality to repressive, and even bloody violence.

"The Yankee imperialists are engaging in all kinds of efforts and maneuvers to deter the process of liberation of the Central American peoples: from the fostering of genocidal slaughter, the encouragement of the Somozist counterrevolution and increasing military and political intervention, with military advisers and weapons (as in El Salvador), threatening to result in overt, direct aggression with their own troops, to a combination of these procedures accompanied by the manipulation of reformist plans.

"In a hypocritical show of 'interest in peace in Central America,' the United States Government is exerting strong pressure for the attainment of a settlement of the

dispute between El Salvador and Honduras, which cropped up after the war between them in 1969. This is valid in principle, but the true, immediate goal that the imperialists are pursuing is that of reducing the obstacles which are hampering the use of the Honduran Army on behalf of the rabid fascist military who have unleashed genocide upon the Salvadoran people, and of spreading the war against the latter.

"In this way, Washington is attempting to assign to others the dirty, bandit-like mission of attacking the Salvadoran people who are struggling heroically for their liberation, in order to preserve its shaky prestige and conceal its criminal nature, which is still the same as ever, the same nature which brought the bayonets of its Marines through Latin America so often.

"The Central American reactionaries, particularly those of Guatemala and El Salvador, accept no other solution to the crisis than crushing out, through slaughter, the desires of their peoples, and insuring the perpetuation of the old, unjust and repudiated social and political order. There is a real danger that the Central American reactionaries will attack Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people, thus imposing a state of war upon all of Central America.

"The peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala are surmounting all obstacles and progressing steadfastly toward their victory. In El Salvador, the difficult march toward liberation, the unified will of the popular masses, the shining example of the Sandinist revolution and the maturity of the leadership entities of the revolutionary organizations, including the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCS), have, during 1980, fostered a swift process of unification of the revolutionary forces, which immediately gave rise to the unification, around them, of the vast mass movement in the urban and rural areas, and the regrouping of all the patriotic and democratic forces, both Marxist and Christian, religious and lay, civilian and military. The Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation, which combines the politico-military revolutionary organizations, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which groups the latter with all the democratic and patriotic forces (including those which lack armed contingents), are the reflection and the future of this extensive process of unification of the Salvadoran people, an achievement of strategic value for their imminent victory.

"In Guatemala, the process of unifying the democratic and revolutionary forces has also started and is progressing. We salute and back every advance in the process toward the unity of the Guatemalan revolutionary left, without exception, since it will create better conditions for the struggle and triumph of its people.

"The revolutionary armed struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala which is combined with varied types of political struggle and struggle for demands among the masses, constitutes the sure path of the revolution which found all other routes closed. We back this heroic struggle; we are and we shall be cooperating, with all the means within our reach, to help it win victory.

"Today, the prime obligation of Communists and all revolutionaries consists of doing everything on behalf of the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador, and of supporting the Guatemalan revolution for its progress and victory. We shall strive to prevent the occurrence of imperialist aggression, and we shall encourage our peoples to fight forcefully against the latter, in the event that it occurs.

"In Costa Rica and Honduras, processes of democratic and revolutionary unification are also under way, on the basis of the United People Movement and the Patriotic Front, respectively. In both countries, popular struggles are increasing, attaining encouraging victories.

"In Costa Rica, the reactionary forces are pressuring the government to resort to increasingly frequent and bloody repression against the workers' movements. In Honduras, the imperialists want to stabilize the political situation by means of maneuvers involving openness, seeking to create a propitious atmosphere for strengthening the Army and launching it to engage in action of aggressive policing against the other Central American peoples. Particularly serious is the fact that they have started using sectors of the Honduran Army in the repression against the Salvadoran people, and that there is unquestionable tolerance and support for the encampment and criminal activity of the former Somocist guards against the Nicaraguan people.

"In Nicaragua, the glorious Sandinist revolution has become thoroughly consolidated, progress has been made in the nation's reconstruction, the old problem of illiteracy has been solved within the brief space of a year, the foundations have been laid for solving the most serious social problems, and the country's strong defense has been organized, backed by the great masses, a guarantee of a certain defeat of the counterrevolution which has started to attack it.

"The all-important Central American situation is developing in the context of the Caribbean region, where the revolutionary tendencies and people's achievements are coming into open conflict with the regressive action of the imperialists and the most reactionary forces.

"The triumph of the glorious Cuban revolution marked an historic turnabout for our peoples. Socialist Cuba, after 2 decades of imperialist blockade, is today an encouraging example of the possibility (which only a revolution can afford) of carrying out the deep-seated, irreversible reorganization of the society, based on the people's interests; and it also demonstrates the historic international role that can be played, on the basis of socialism, by a people who were previously oppressed, exploited and kept in ignorance and poverty.

"The revolutions of Grenada and Nicaragua are at the present time the two most significant and influential events in continental history, since the Cuban revolution, and they are lending continuity to the long, difficult progress of our peoples toward final liberation.

"The success achieved by the Panamanian people in retrieving their sovereignty over the Canal is now being faced with the violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the part of the United States, whose most reactionary forces are attempting to reverse them. The Communists and all the progressive forces of Panama, combined with the effort to make democracy advance toward an essence with deeper popular roots, are closing ranks against the reactionaries and imperialists to defend their conquests.

"In Mexico, within the context of the rise of the financial bourgeoisie and the pre-eminence of the monopolies, a political reform was carried out, which was a result of two main factors: the masses' struggle for political liberty, and the comprehension by the state bureaucracy of the need to change its repressive behavior. The

measures for political reform have now been completed, and the working class and the popular forces are today facing a major offensive against their living standards, and are striving to win new democratic changes in political life, with a special effort on behalf of labor union freedom and the expansion of the channels for independent action by the masses and revolutionary organizations, as a means of facilitating their growing influence on the country's destiny and improving the prospects of the revolution and of socialism.

"In Haiti, the people have taken a strong position of struggle to shake off the reprehensible, long-standing Duvalier tyranny.

"In Jamaica, Manley's progressive, democratic government is fighting to defeat the wily attacks of the reactionaries, spurred on by the imperialists, who have set out to defeat it. The people of Puerto Rico and Belize are striving to attain their independence and territorial integrity; while at the same time the process of dissolving the colonial system in the Caribbean area is advancing.

"We Communists are struggling for socialism and communism, but we recognize the fact that progress can only be made toward those supreme goals at present by heightening the democratic popular struggles, strengthening and uniting the revolutionary forces as a whole and winning the objectives of the democratic, anti-imperialist revolution. The struggle for democracy, independence and progress is an inseparable part of the struggle for socialism and communism. Therefore, we are resolute partisans of those struggles; we are in agreement with all those who are bent on bringing them to victory and defending their conquests.

"We Communists of Central America, Mexico and Panama alert our people to the serious dangers entailed for their struggles by the return of the United States Government to the blackmailing, aggressive policy of the 'cold war,' the existence of military bases and the holding of aggressive military maneuvers in the region.

"We call upon the democratic and revolutionary forces of our countries to unify their struggle for the goals of the liberation of their peoples. The development of unity, the combined struggle of the workers and peasants movement, the close alliance between them and their revolutionary education constitute the main guarantee for the steadfastness, breadth and scope of the entire popular struggle.

"Our parties hail the increasing tendency of the Catholic clergy to act in a commitment to the people, a tendency taken to its loftiest representation by the sacrifice of Mgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero in El Salvador; and they reaffirm the will to continue increasing the joint action on behalf of democracy, respect for human rights and social liberation with the movements of Christian orientation and the believing masses as a whole.

"We call upon the military with patriotic sentiments, and all honorable elements in uniform, to refuse to play the role of executioners of their people assigned to them by the imperialists and reactionaries. They too have a secure place in the popular struggle and in its achievements.

"This time in Central America and the Caribbean is crucial for the final liberation of their peoples. We call upon all the democratic, revolutionary popular forces of

this region to close ranks, staunchly and aggressively, around the revolutions in progress in El Salvador and Guatemala, and in defense of the Sandinist Revolution.

"We call upon the progressive peoples and forces, the democratic and revolutionary governments of Latin America and the entire world not to allow the unleashing of Yankee imperialist military aggression on the Central American peoples, and to prevent the 'cold war' policy toward which the United States Government is directed again from deploying on all continents the positioning of its military bases and its atomic weapons, destroying world peace, and from attempting to drown the people's conquests and desires in blood."

2909

SO: 3010

PRESS REACTION TO ROCKEFELLER VISIT

Schoenfeld's Strong Attack

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Manfred Schoenfeld: "'Concession' of the Colon To Put It at the Disposal of Mr Rockefeller and His Guests"]

[Text:] Last night, as everyone is aware, the officials of the Colon Theater kept their commitment to concede the theater, by contract, to Mr David Rockefeller, outgoing president of the Chase Manhattan Bank of the United States and mentor of our minister of economy.

Conversion Into a Hotel?

The municipal government deigned to give a brief explanation of the matter, to the effect that (as of the date in question) a "concession contract" had been concluded with Mr Rockefeller for the Colon.

Hence, for all practical purposes, the latter became the owner of the theater for an evening function, acted as host at it and had available the regular ballet corps to put on a performance for his friends and acquaintances, as well as the facilities for refreshments after the artistic performance that was given.

When an official of the Colon was questioned in this regard, he said that those who paid admission would have access to last night's function; but, strangely enough, the evening performance was not advertised on any billboards.

This kind of "semiprivate function," that act of virtually putting a glorious cultural institution (a mark of honor for many decades to our country and to all the Spanish-speaking world where its par would be sought in vain) at the disposal of a magnate, putting it at his disposal, we say, as if it were a banquet hall, so that Mr Rockefeller might hold his reception (plus performance), because actually it was nothing else, indicates a disgraceful attitude in our opinion.

We assume that the municipal government (and the national government which is responsible in such matters, for obvious reasons) have the legal right to do what they did. Morally, we are certain that they do not have it.

The Colon Theater is not a hotel, and Mr Rockefeller is not a head of state nor any other kind of official guest whom the authorities of our country or our city would have wished to host with a gala evening function, as is the traditional style in such instances.

In the Monaco Style

No, Mr Rockefeller is merely a rich and powerful man who might have been given what is commonly known as a "taste of life", thanks to the obsequiousness of our authorities, who apparently do not realize that there should be some things that all the money in the world cannot make accessible. This is so, regardless of whether or not the American banker paid for the "concession contract." This matters but little, because if we were to adopt such a criterion, in the future it would also be possible to rent or "concede" (some Saturday or Sunday, when nothing important is going on in the building anyway) the reception halls of the House of Government to any Croesus who might want to enter such a "triumph" in his memoirs as a potentate.

Without realizing it, we are reducing ourselves to the level of miniature countries, such as the Principality of Monaco, where Onassis had more power than Prince Rainier himself, because the latter had "conceded" the Monte Carlo casino to the former.

The comparison may perhaps not be too apt, but there is something essential to justify it. In any event, Prince Rainier comes out ahead, having been backed by Onassis' money, but only conceding him, commercially, a frivolous entity like a casino, and not, for example, the Monegasque Oceanographic Museum.

However, the arbitrary step of distorting the normal function of a great theater is germane to those who, it may be thought, have confused Argentina with a "banana republic" of which they consider themselves the lords and masters.

That alone should be the impression that is received "in petto" [at heart], although we realize that Mr Rockefeller would never admit it in our case. Perhaps he thinks that he is settling it with some charitable donation or by sending a small gift to the Colon Theater Foundation. But actually it is not a matter of that. It cannot even be claimed that the one in question is, in this instance, Mr Rockefeller himself, who, after all, has no reason to be more papal than the Pope, or to transcend the concept of cultural dignity of the authorities of the country that he is visiting.

The latter, instead of putting on an ethereal ballet, would have done better to have a performance of Wagner's "Goetterdaemmerung." In that case, he would at least have been aware of the reality of the environment in which he was acting as host, in the style of Ludwig II of Bavaria....

Balanced Assessment

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 8

[Article: "Rockefeller's Visit"]

[Text] Nothing else could have been expected: The visit by a personage of extensive fame and monetary importance in international political and economic activity such -

as Mr David Rockefeller evoked expectations and aroused controversy far exceeding what his presence in our country actually represents. Of course, it would be naive to assume that the talks held here and in Iguazu with the top-ranking national authorities should be considered mere "friendly chats" according to the minister of economy's description; but they cannot be attributed a scope which they unquestionably lacked either.

The presence in our country of such a prominent visitor, who also arrived with a large, qualified delegation of businessmen who operate in one of the largest banks in the world, has in itself a meaning apart from any other consideration. Argentina is of concern in the international economic realm and, to make a calm assessment of the arrival of this group, we must remember that, a few years ago, the conventions, assemblies and even meetings of the boards of foreign companies established here had to be held outside of the country, because Argentina did not offer security conditions nor economic attractions to warrant the trip by businessmen from abroad. Moreover, it must be noted that ours is one of four countries visited on his quick tour, and that international banks are not concerned exclusively with granting loans, for the promotion of trade and the channeling of investments in the broadest sense are also part of their business.

Mr Rockefeller only confirmed what we all knew already, when he said that he shared the goals of the economic policy pursued in our country since 1976, when he expressed satisfaction at the results accrued since then, and even when he stated that, in his opinion, Argentina's foreign debt is on a reasonable level for the volume of its trade. Generally speaking, his views on the Argentine economy did not include anything new, except that he found the value of the peso rather high; which, he claimed, makes Argentina an expensive country. The latter was a comment which no political or economic observer failed to heed.

What remains as the main results of this visit is, first of all, an analysis of the effects of the recent election in the United States, made by a man who is unquestionable well versed on the subject. Rockefeller was able to tell the Argentine Government (and the future ruler of the Argentines) that President-elect Reagan will not change his country's position regarding two points that are of particular concern to Argentina, namely, the policy on human rights and the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Even though he expressly explained that he was not a spokesman for the future occupant of the White House, he nevertheless stated that, after 20 January, different methods will be applied, and the rest of the world will be dealt with as it is, not as it should be. He also conveyed the conviction that the election results meant, essentially, a disappointment and repudiation of the socializing economic policies which distributed poverty.

Secondly, this visit has confirmed the notion that ours is a country which has recovered importance on the international level, especially in the view of the bankers. It also suggests that it is a praiseworthy practice for large business firms to foster among their people a direct knowledge of the countries or regions in which they have major operations.

Thirdly, this has been an opportunity for the future president of Argentina, Lt Gen Viola, to transmit to the United States, through this spokesman with such a special status, two essential ideas concerning the future of Argentine-American relations.

One is that our country does not want Washington to change its policy on human rights, but hopes for a complete understanding of the Argentine situation. The other is that, there may be adjustments and corrections in the economic realm, but the doctrine of the Armed Forces will be kept unchanged. It is precisely in the name of that doctrine, set forth in April 1976, that there has been an increase in the spokesmen who are urging, among other things, rectifications aimed essentially at alleviating the situation which the country's rural areas and industry are experiencing.

2909

CSO: 3010

MAGAZINE ANALYZES REAGAN VICTORY

PY260026 Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 18

[Commentary by A. Pasolini Zannelli entitled: "Goodbye to the Vietnam Syndrome"]

[Text] Never before has an electorate rejected its leader and his policy in such a cruel and absolute manner. Jimmy Carter leaves the international political arena after a defeat that showed a powerful response by a people who, with a proud gesture and a moral assertion that few believed them capable of, refused to become hostages. They refused to become hostages not only of the ayatollahs but also of their fears, their burdened conscience and their resignation in the face of their own decadence.

Carter was the result of guilt feelings which Americans had carried on their backs for years. But let us not forget that we created Carter by putting the Americans on trial and building in them guilt feelings and a desire to atone for Vietnam. I have written several times, for which I was attacked a thousand times, that "one day we will be sorry that the Americans left Vietnam." We put the United States on trial and the result was that it gave up its leadership, its leading role in the world; it refused to do anything and surrendered in advance its position of power. Carter is the weak man we now have on our conscience.

The massive vote for Ronald Reagan has not been only or mainly a vote of distrust or protest; it was a liberating rite. It marked the end of an era, the cure of the Vietnam syndrome. After almost 10 years of self-flagellation, examining their own conscience, sorrow and paralysis, the Americans have elected a man who opened his electoral campaign by defending the U.S. intervention in Indochina, claiming that it had been a noble cause.

Today's man is Reagan. Despite his age and conservative leanings, which he proudly admitted, he upheld modern ideas during his electoral campaign. He is much more than a return to tradition. At the economic level he represents the neoliberalism which is the great Western challenge of this decade as opposed to the low-level reshuffling of old schemes in which the Democrats have been bogged down for the last 10 years. In addition, the myth of a welfare state had no credibility coming from the pessimism-ridden Carter. With regard to foreign policy, Reagan is the champion of a new realism, not cold like Nixon's, but imbued once again with the pride, the confidence, and the moral standards without which no great power can survive. His ideas evidence deep and optimistic individualism. All of this, no less, is Ronald Reagan.

As to the relations between the new U.S. Administration and Europe, it stands to reason that the United States will be, as of January, a difficult, susceptible and not very condescending ally. It is certain, for example, that Reagan will leave little if any room for maneuvering to those who attempt opportunistic adventures outside the framework of the overall strategy. Such is the case of Giscard d'Estaing. We have read on occasion that the Europeans are smart fellows who believe that their diplomacy is great, but all they do is play on equivocalities to disguise their own cowardice. I have a feeling that Reagan may well share this opinion.

Gerald Ford said 6 months ago that Reagan was not eligible because he was very conservative. Things changed so much in this short time in the United States that Reagan not only won but also obtained the first Republican majority in the Senate in the last 26 years and will have the strongest Republican support in the House of Representatives since Dwight Eisenhower's time. Nothing like this has happened to a conservative since the thirties. This has been an historic landslide, no doubt.

CSO: 301)

MASSERA LABELS GOVERNMENT ARROGANT, INSECURE

PY241737 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1110 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Santa Blanca, 22 Nov (NA)--Former Navy Commander Adm Emilio Massera (Ret) has said here that "we should not let ourselves be seduced by a minority who believe it can solve all our problems" and warned that "if a real solution to these problems is not found," then "the fear, hopelessness and indifference we are now experiencing will become the anger, desperation and insurrection of tomorrow."

During a lecture to the local Association of business employees yesterday, Massera said: "We must understand that all things have a limit. We should not continue to be confronted by the principle of good and evil professed by this minority who believes it has all the virtues and who also, with unforgivable thoughtlessness, labels as corrupt and subversive anyone who disagrees."

He also criticized "the arrogance of people who despise opinions and feelings concerning the real situation of the country," and added that "definitely, this seems to be their basic attitude toward this matter. This arrogance goes to the extreme of limiting, if not denying, information on government acts, an attitude which violates the most basic republican principles."

He said: "Paradoxically, this arrogance is also an expression of the fear and weakness of people who know they are incapable of showing any goodness and truthfulness in their acts and words and have chosen arrogance instead, a position which hardly disguises their insecurity."

Massera also said that "this attitude results in a daily insult to large and different sectors of the country. Politicians are accused of being obsolete and lacking representation. They are even accused of being subversive and corrupt in a generalization which is not only unjust but erroneous. He added: "Businessmen are criticized when they disagree and react against the results of an economic policy which is more improvised than pragmatic and implemented in contradiction to the real situation prevailing in Argentina."

He said: "The workers' right to get a job and keep it and maintain their salary levels has been curtailed because their leaders have been prevented from actively participating, as citizens, in building the future."

Massera said: "Intellectuals are hurt and the press and communications media offended because of offensive manipulations. Christian principles are deceived when the difference between the rich and the poor widens, capital is placed above labor and economic matters, above social aspects. Justice is also violated when friends are helped to solve their financial problems while many Argentines, overwhelmed by debts contracted in accordance with their small assets, are left abandoned to their own luck."

In his speech, aimed at exhorting the Argentine people "to reject fear," Massera said that future President Lt Gen Roberto Viola (Ret) "will have to allow all sectors to participate in national activity in order to open an effective and wide channel in which political parties participate."

Massera warned: "The government should not create obsession among the people but on the contrary it should put an end to anguish in Argentina because we are living in permanent insecurity due to lack of information or ignorance of what is going to happen tomorrow."

CSG: 3/10

COUNTRY: Argentina

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

NEW AFTERNOON PAPER -- Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM)--A new afternoon paper called QUINTA EDICION (Fifth Edition) began publication here today. Rolando Enrique Bonada and Guillermo Nardone are the heads of this newspaper, which has 16 pages. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1931 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS -- Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM)--During the first 9 months of this year, mineral exports increased 49.8 percent over the total amount exported last year. In addition, the amount exported during the first 9 months this year is 118.6 percent higher than the same period last year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 80 PY]

TERMINATE SENTENCE -- Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (DNA)--Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui has sentenced 7 of the 14 "Monte" Organization 7 terrorists who made up the subversive cell MOP (Monte's Revolutionary Army). The head of the organization, Alberto Jose Franchini, has received military instruction and had participated in confrontations with the army at the Monte Woods, according to his own declaration. Of the seven sentenced, five are women, and all of them have been charged with violating Article 173 of the Penal Code. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1415 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

EXPULSION ORDER -- Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM)--The Executive Branch has ordered the expulsion from the country of a British citizen for violating the laws of the country with regard to government hospitality to him. The expulsion order affects the person's right to reside indefinitely in the country. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

NAVY PROMOTIONS -- Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (DNA)--It was officially reported today that Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Carlos Larrauri has signed a resolution promoting the following captains to rear admiral effective 31 December: Eduardo Cesar Valotta, Ricardo Andres Ortiz, Ricardo Jorge Nizling, Edmundo Juan Schaer, Angel Maria Rodriguez, Nicolas Juan Pineda, Roberto Benito Moya, Guillermo Jose Dickson, Guillermo Juan Pineda, Juan Carlos Lavanti, Roque Lorenzo Manrique, Ernesto Manuel Ruiz, Manuel Antonio Motta, Jorge Armando Fernandez Portoni and Horacio Raul Nadale. [Buenos Aires NOT in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Nov 80 PY]

CSO: 3010

ANTI-COMMUNIST SOCIETY DEFINES OBJECTIVES

Leaders Chosen

Revised: THE COURIER in English 16 Nov 80 p 6

(TAM)

A group of businessmen representing large, small and medium-sized businesses have put their seal of approval on a new Anti-Communist Society for Belize.

At a meeting at the Port George Hotel on Sunday, November 9, they elected Mr. Santiago Perdomo, former Minister of Trade and Industry in the government, to head the new organization.

The meeting elected Mr. Isaac George, Managing Director of Isaac George Company Limited, to the office of Vice-President and Mr. Santiago Perdomo, with a distinction Isaac George Company Limited, to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

The meeting also elected four councillors who will constitute the Executive Committee. These men are Mr. Eddie Hackett of the Company of Belize Supply Limited; Mr. Tom Thomas of T. Thomas & Boven Limited; Mr. Ken Martinez of Karl M. Martinez Limited and Mr. Wilhelm Arnold of the Arnold Construction Company.

Earlier, at the start of the meeting Mr. Santiago Perdomo addressed the businessmen, outlining the objectives of the Anti-Communist Society and explaining why such an organization is necessary in Belize at this time.

If the new society will educate the people of Belize about the dangers of Communism and the dangers arising therefrom, it is needed, Mr. Perdomo said. If it will help to de-

business community, it is needed. If it helps to maintain friendly relations with similar bodies, and if it promotes the principles of democracy in Belize, it is needed. And if it provides a forum where people of different political persuasions can meet and discuss matters of mutual concern, it is needed, Mr. Perdomo said.

Perdomo was forceful in declaring that the new Anti-Communist Society had nothing to do with party politics. "I am a member of the People's United Party," he declared, "and I will vote for the PUP nine in the December elections. I know that some of you out there will vote for the other party. But while we have our political differences, we are all united in our opposition to Communism, and we can create a forum for fruitful discussion," he said.

The Anti-Communist Society of Belize has outlined two other principles which it will promote where consistent with its objectives. The first is an early solution of the Guatemalan dispute, and the second is the attainment by Belize of her independence.

The Anti-Communist Society is open to all - students, housewives, tradesmen, professional people, merchants, manufacturers and others. The yearly membership fee is \$10.00 per person. Companies and organizations may also join the Society as Associate Members for an annual fee of \$50.00 a year.

Editorial Support

Belize City THE REPORTER in English 16 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Formation of the Belize Anti Communist Society a week ago is one of the most dramatic indicators that times are changing in Belize, and though the movement is still looked upon with suspicion from some quarters, it may prove to be the first purposeful stirrings of the sleeping giant.

We have only to look beyond our immediate frontiers to see that Communism and Communist-inspired violence are all around us. There is also firm ground for knowing that the seeds of Communism planted in Belize have fertilized and begun to put down root.

We know that the General Workers Union leadership in Belize and Orange Walk have been accepting "presents" from the Soviet Union, and in recent years has been sending their top men off to Soviet Bloc countries for training. Our Ministers of Government have been visiting also. Mr. Rogers has been to Moscow and to Czechoslovakia, though neither of these countries has supported Belize at the United Nations. The Premier, Mr. Price has been to Cuba many times and he has sent others - Ministers of Government and a contingent of artists.

Last year for the first time the government of the People's United Party formally adopted Socialism as a way of life for Belize, and while the difference between some forms of Socialism and Communism is clearly recognizable, in other forms of Socialism it is not.

The new Anti Communist Society has announced that it has four principal aims:

1. To educate people in Belize about the true nature of Communism.
2. To develop a Social Conscience
3. To establish friendly relations with similar bodies at home and abroad
4. To promote the principles of democracy in Belize.

One of the most pressing needs at the moment is a gathering of information pin-pointing the rate of Communist infiltration in Belize. This information in documented form can be used with great effectiveness to convince the skeptics. Other important work will involve the exchange of views to find out how other countries, and in particular, how Jamaica has sought to counter the Communist influence.

The existence of an Anti Communist Society in Belize should bring comfort to many. But comfort is not enough. Belize needs men and women of dedication and courage who will work and fight to keep our country free from bad influences.

We hope in time to see branches of the Anti Communist Society in every district town and in all the larger villages of Belize. For Communism will triumph anywhere if good men and women sit by and do nothing.

CSO: 1020

BRIEFS

COMMENTATOR DEcries BUDGET PRIORITIES--Today's commentary will be perhaps the shortest, the most objective and aggressive one I have made in recent times. The newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO yesterday carried two frontpage articles: the first one states that the government will invest 63 billion cruzeiros in the nuclear program in 1981, that is, to carry on the Angra 2 Nuclear Plant, to begin construction of Angra 3 and to import part of the equipment needed; the second article quotes the agriculture minister who said that the government will spend 68 billion between 1981 and 1985--that is, in 5 years--to meet domestic food needs, that is, to feed the people, to produce alcohol and to cover larger imports of food. We may thus draw the following conclusion: in building two nuclear plants we will be spending in one year as much as we will spend (?in 5 years) to feed the Brazilian people, to develop agriculture, to produce alcohol and to cover larger imports of food. This, gentlemen, is what we may call the perfect, magnificent planning of a scale of priorities: 63 billion cruzeiros earmarked for nuclear projects for one year, and 68 billion cruzeiros earmarked for feeding the people for 5 years. [PY011238 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Dec 80]

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS CONTINUE STRIKES--Florianopolis--At the same time that the 1,600 teachers at the Santa Catarina Federal University decided to carry on with their strike for an undefined period of time, the teachers of 105 first and second grade schools of the state system have begun a stoppage in several cities until Friday. They want an emergency salary increase of 70 percent in their monthly salaries. The stoppage began in Blumenau with a teachers march yesterday, according to the teachers association, and more than 50 percent of the system's 24,000 teachers joined the stoppage. The stoppage has obtained better results in Florianopolis, Blumenau, Joinville and Lages. In the smaller cities only 10 to 20 percent of the teachers joined the stoppage and in the west there was no information as of yesterday afternoon.--Maringa, Parana State--the Teachers of Maringa State University are continuing their strike (second day) because the Parana government has resorted to the labor court regarding the decision of the Maringa reconciliation board granting semiannual readjustments to those contracted by the CLT [expansion unknown]. Senator Nemar Godey has said he will not pressure the 500 teachers and 600 employees to return to their jobs. The town council has created a committee that will ask Governor Ney Braga for a favorable solution to the teachers' problem. [PY231650 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 8]

RIO GRANDE DO SUL STRIKE LIFTED--The teachers of Rio Grande do Sul State have accepted the government's proposal granting them an emergency bonus of 20 percent in December and a 20-percent salary raise in advance of the yearly salary increase [anticipacao] in January, and they have lifted the 18-day strike which involved 90 percent of the state's 100,000 teachers. In Brasilia, Education Minister Eduardo Portella talked with President Figueiredo about sending to congress the draft regarding the reorganization of the teaching career, which is one of the main demands of the federal university teachers that are on strike in 11 universities in 9 states. Advisers have said that the minister left the Planalto Palace "very optimistic."
[PY242144 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 1]

SANTA CATARINA STEELWORKERS STRIKE--Seven thousand construction workers at the Tubarao steel plant in Santa Catarina State have gone on a general strike in demand of safer working conditions and better salaries. The president of the civil construction workers, (Gerson Diniz), said that the salaries being paid are lower than those stipulated in the agreement signed between the labor union and the contracting companies. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1445 GMT 25 Nov 80 PY]

NOT INTERESTED IN OAS POSTS--Brasilia--Brazil is not interested in occupying the presidency of the OAS political committee, the Brazilian political spokesman, Bernardo Pericas, said yesterday when explaining the fact that Ambassador Alarico da Silveira the chief Brazilian representative to the organization, has refused the appointment. Other Brazilian diplomats have said that Brazil is not interested in occupying important posts within the OAS structure because it ends up as the victim of erroneous interpretations, even when it supports other countries for the posts. According to the diplomats, Brazil's political policies "provoke envy" in smaller countries. Brazil's concern not to seek posts in OAS management, any organization linked to it, or in any other regional organization stems from the above facts. Brazil's rule is that of only accepting the post when approval is unanimous or if many countries are very insistent. [Text] [PY221849 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 13]

TERRORIST SUSPECTS ARRESTED--Recife, Pernambuco--The arrest of three youngsters as presumed car thieves on 15 November in Joao Pessoa, state of Paraiba, fortuitously led the federal police to uncover a group who might be responsible for several acts of terrorism in Fortaleza, state of Ceara, including the explosion of a bomb in Ferreira Plaza on 5 November. The three youngsters, who were trying to break into a car near the Independencia Plaza of Joao Pessoa, State of Paraiba, early in the morning of 15 November, were arrested by the local police. Another man was later arrested in Fortaleza. Since the police found out that the car was owned by one of the arrested and two machineguns, a grenade and dynamite bombs were found inside the car, the Joao Pessoa police turned the case over to the federal police which is now conducting secret investigations although it reported the arrests to the Seventh District Military Court in Recife. [Excerpts] [PY011328 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Nov 80]

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

ARMY GENERALS PROMOTED--Bogota--Brig Gens Jaime Hernandez and Jose Alirio Alvarado were today appointed commanders of the 2d and 6th Army Brigades respectively. The brigades are located in Barranquilla and Ibague. Meanwhile, Brig Gen Alfonso Mayo Maldonado was appointed chief of the United Southern Command with its headquarters in Leticia, in the Amazon. The National Defense Ministry revealed that there will be a rotation in the commands of the eight remaining brigades. Brig Gen Rafael Obdulio Forero Moreno, commander of the Military Institutes Brigade, was promoted to major general today. Brig Gen Jose Maria Arvelais Caballero was also appointed major general. Maj Gen Gustavo Matamoros de Costa, army chief of staff, was also promoted to general. [Text] [PA022156 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

U.S. MAGAZINE REPORT OF COUP DENIED BY GOVERNMENT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 16-F

[Text] The government of Costa Rica has discussed a magazine report which has appeared in several of the communications media, which claims that a coup is rumored in Costa Rica.

In a statement delivered to the Colombian press, the embassy of Costa Rica denies a number of the points made in the article, which originally appeared in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

Following is the text of the letter sent by the Costa Rican embassy:

Central American diplomatic sources at the United Nations feel that an article published by U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, stating that a coup d'etat is possible in Costa Rica, entails "a serious mistake in perception."

The U.S. publication says that the country is living beyond its means, with imports of luxury items which are causing a deficit of over \$600 million a year, and that the social welfare system is very expensive.

It also maintains that the Civil Guard is poorly armed and cannot even control the entire national territory.

The diplomats commented that while there may be economic problems, the magazine has forgotten Costa Rica's democratic tradition. They added that "if we consider isolated facts in a similar way, we could say that the great deficit in the balance of trade threatens to produce a coup d'etat in the United States."

In San Jose, the vice minister of foreign relations, Mario Fernandez, said that "we have to laugh at this information," and that the Costa Ricans "do not need a coup d'etat to solve their problems."

The magazine also says that in El Salvador, after the reforms imposed by the military junta, there is a slight possibility of moving toward democracy, despite the climate of violence.

It also criticizes Guatemala, saying that the government repression is inducing the Indians to join in the leftist subversion, but that the moderates believe that there is still time to save the country. Nonetheless, it indicates that the climate of uncertainty is causing foreign companies with investments there to leave. On the subject of Honduras, it states that the army is making a series of reforms in order to avoid the violence that is shaking the neighboring countries. It also says that the Constituent Assembly now in office was freely elected and that the army is planning to return to its own sphere of activities when a president is elected.

Commentary

1. This article in the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT is not the first attack on Costa Rica.
2. Since the fall of Somoza, expensive propaganda campaigns financed by Somozist money have been conducted abroad in order to slander Costa Rica. There have been people, magazines, and newspapers which have worked for these evil causes. Costa Rica has borne these attacks with dignity, sure of its institutions and of its traditions of peace and attachment to the rule of law.
3. No one is thinking about planning a coup d'etat in Costa Rica. The country is suffering, as all nations of the world are, some economic and social problems, caused primarily by external sources. But the country is facing this historic situation with pride and acting through legal means.
4. Naturally, extremists of all sorts would be happy if Costa Rica were to collapse. As they can not put their evil designs into practice, they invent these lies in order to undermine the well earned prestige of the nation among the world's democracies.
5. Central America is now a convulsed area. From a distance the proper geographic and political borders are not perceived clearly. This lack of discernment and perception has led some people to make rash judgments, which only reveal bad faith or ignorance of the Central American political situation.
6. In recent decades a serious public disease has appeared--a longing for negative news. Little attention is paid to the struggle waged by a small country to preserve and enrich its democracy, while a false report appearing in a U.S. magazine, slanted against a democratic country, is given greater attention by some people than

that nation's positive achievements. This pathological journalism may be the cause of the birth and flare-up of violence or the end of democratic institutions. If only negative aspects are considered, and positive achievements are ignored, people come to lack confidence in themselves and in their fellow human beings.

Bogota, 30 October 1980.

7679

CSO: 3019

IDC REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF UNITY COALITION

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 9

[Interview with Dr Andres Jenkins Dobles, a representative of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) in Congress, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The legal status of the Popular Unity Party (PUP), which because it is a sort of controlled party enjoys less independence in the Unity coalition, seems destined to be a source of constant friction in it.

Failure has so far marked all of the efforts to arrange the procedures for returning the party to its former status and to end the battle among the various factions of the coalition by getting the members of other parties that today make up its national assembly to resign.

Recently, Rodrigo Madrigal managed to have his request for registration as a candidate for nomination rejected by tying it to guarantees from the convention tribunal that the decision voiced by Unity electors at the convention would be carried out.

He recalled that on 6 February 1978 the coalition parties signed a pact whereby the existence of the Unity coalition was extended until the 1982 elections. They agreed that all candidacies for elected posts would be designated and registered by the PUP. "But this party has ceased to be a neutral faction without partisan commitments, which is essential for it to faithfully reflect the will of the voters at the convention," he said.

Speaking this week to LA REPUBLICA readers is Dr Andres Jenkins Dobles, a Christian Democratic representative in Congress and an ally of presidential hopeful Rafael Angel Calderon. He feels that the PUP case is unimportant unless Madrigal tries to seek the party's nomination.

Dr Jenkins discusses this and other current events issues in the following interview.

[Question] Many people think that Unity, weakened as it is now as a coalition, has not been able to introduce in-depth changes in the country's economic, political and administrative structures. Is this because its capacity for dialog is very small?

[Answer] Unity unquestionably has a quite different ideological orientation than the PLN [National Liberation Party]. If, in fact, these changes, which were necessary, have not been carried out, it is because our system is slow and cumbersome, aside from the fact that every government represents continuity. You cannot break with these kinds of structures overnight. An example is the case of CODESA [Development Corporation, Inc] investments. We cannot forget about them, simply because there are enterprises, such as Alunasa, that represent more than 500 million colones in investments that have already been made. Another Unity government is essential to bring about the changes that the country needs.

[Question] Unity has been jolted by recent developments, such as the resignation of two candidates for nomination as a protest against procedures that they branded amoral and illegal. Does this mean that the honeymoon of the coalition parties is about to end?

[Answer] The strength of the Unity Party lies with its rank-and-file. They demand that it act as a single movement vis-a-vis the next elections. The problems that have cropped up are personal and will not have an impact inside Unity's real structure.

[Question] With regard to certain domestic ethical problems, such as reports of corruption and improper procedures by public officials or private organizations, do you think that the Congress has sidestepped these problems or come up with constructive solutions for them?

[Answer] The current Legislative Assembly has without doubt been much more sincere and honest than others. The ad hoc committees have been set up impartially, with factions opposed to the government given a chance to do in-depth investigating. We should recall at this point how the investigating committees used to be set up; they always favored the interests of the majority faction, which in those days was the PLN.

[Question] PDC congressional action has not been very effective, in the judgment of political observers. Is this inaction ascribed to the PDC the result of its inability to set up a structure that could be seen as an innovative political force capable of interpreting grass roots desires?

[Answer] I have to admit that there is quite a bit of truth to this. Our efforts to consolidate a true Social Christian movement in the country have been based on the ideological training that we have given to more than 5,000 Unity Party members at a political education institute that we have organized. But our legislative activities have been uncoordinated, partly because we have been working under pressure. Most of the bills have been voted on as packages, and there have not been orderly legislative efforts to reflect the leanings of each particular group. We PDC deputies have been caught up in a trend of legislative pragmatism, and because of it we, the three PDC deputies, have not undertaken efforts that would really lead to a Social Christian movement.

[Question] You have given all your support to one candidate for nomination, without even voicing an opinion on the reports of internal corruption relating to the Unity convention process. To what point are you willing to carry your alliance within Unity in order to be a political option?

[Answer] The PDC has lent its firm support to Calderon's candidacy because the grass roots support that he currently has is in keeping with the PDC's desires for the people. Moreover, this movement is carrying on the tradition of the Social Christian gains that the country made in the 1940's. We think that we can work towards true Social Christianity within Unity by supporting Calderon. His very youth makes it possible for the country to find the Social Christian path that it has needed to take for years. I think that the Unity convention is being conducted very much above-board, and I can see no reprehensible development from a moral standpoint.

[Question] By lending its support to Calderon, has the PDC asserted its right to run its own candidate? Will you fight to the end for your candidate or just to keep elected posts? And if the coalition breaks up because of internal struggles, don't you think that there are very few factions that the PDC will be able to impose its ideology on?

[Answer] I don't think so at all. I think that the convention will be between Calderon and Rodolfo Mendez. They will divide up 99 percent of the votes in Unity. Any splinter group candidate will be going it alone. It has already happened with factions such as Unification, the National Independent group and others. Together they did not even get two percent of the vote. That's how it will be this time. Politics has changed. Back room maneuvers are really not allowed. That is why the PLN stages a convention, and we stage ours. Candidates cannot be selected in a smoke-filled room, and parties that resentful leaders try to set up have no chance. The Unity convention is a milestone for the party. The confrontation will be the traditional one, with the PLN.

[Question] What do you think specifically of the rejection of Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto's candidacy filing application?

[Answer] It would have been better for Rodrigo to participate in the convention. But he simply submitted his application, knowing in advance that they would have to reject it. He was asking for conditions that the tribunal was not in a position to guarantee.

[Question] Do you think that the withdrawal of Hine and Madrigal Nieto have made Calderon the sole Unity candidate? Or do you think that Mendez could win the nomination from Calderon Fournier?

[Answer] Mendez undoubtedly has quite a few followers. I think that Calderon will most likely win the nomination. But it will not be an easy fight. It is not just a race. Calderon will undoubtedly have to do quite a bit of work if he wants to beat Mendez. I think that it will be a democratic and very close competition.

[Question] Don't you think that under the current circumstances Unity would be doing a good thing to forgo the convention process and the many millions it will cost?

[Answer] I don't think so. The convention should be held. The country demands it. The PLN staged one, and Unity ought to do likewise. Any other path would be undemocratic. It's true that it costs money, but politics is costing more and more in any case. It is a price that we have to pay in democracies.

[Question] The Calderon backers are said to control the PUP and to have kept aside a voting list for themselves with an advantage over the other factions. Do you regard this as something reprehensible?

[Answer] This voting list business is a ridiculous argument. Fifty signatures per canton were required, which are extraordinarily easy to get. Any candidate with the slightest chance to win the nomination could get them with or without a voting list. It did not used to be important; now it is. It is vital for the campaign, to seek out party members and get them to the polls. But to come up with 50 backers, it's not even a good pretext. With regard to the PUP, I am unaware of how the various parties are represented at its assembly. But I do not see why it should be important at the convention. Rodolfo Mendez doesn't even represent a party and, nevertheless, he is a strong Unity candidate. I don't see how it relates to Rodrigo Madrigal having put it forth as a condition. There will be time to reelect its assembly. I don't think that Madrigal could be the PUP candidate. We really hope that good sense prevails among all of the people from the many Unity factions that have had their differences. It is important for all forces opposed to Luis Alberto Monge to work together to shape a new administration with Social Christian leanings that can bring about the socioeconomic transformation that the country urgently needs. In all honesty, I feel that the PLN and its Social Democratic ideology have nothing to offer. All of the good that the PLN can do it did many years ago, and over the last few administrations it led the country along improper paths that, to be very frank, we have not yet gotten off, far from it.

[Question] Do you see any possibility that a faction of the coalition will break off? Do you think that politicians that have so far been part of the coalition might form a bloc around Echandi?

[Answer] I see no real possibility in that connection. Men of the standing and with the potential of Madrigal, Hine and other highly esteemed figures will realize that if there is something that the people are demanding, it is loyalty to movements. Any action that might weaken Unity and help the PLN would be unpardonable in the eyes of the voters. On account of their worth as individuals, I do not think that the people we have been talking about will make this mistake. To put it simply, they would be committing political suicide.

[Question] Well, how do you think all this affects the makeup of the Unity coalition? Do you think that the agreement guaranteeing the election of Cristian Tattenbach as president of the Legislative Assembly will be complied with on 1 May?

[Answer] The deputies have been very loyal and friendly in their personal relations. You journalists must have taken note of the respect that we have for each other. It is even greater than the respect that the PLN deputies have shown for each other, inasmuch as they removed Mr Armando Arauz as head of the group and forced Dr Carlos M. Castillo to resign. Nothing like that has happened in Unity, and I think that what was agreed upon will be complied with. I do think, however, that legislative efforts have not been as consistent and systematic as they should have been. As the election campaign draws near, I think that they will be increasingly inefficient. I don't think that the legislative group has a chance to improve in this regard. Things will get worse in this important area.

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ANNIVERSARY OF CHE GUEVARA'S DEATH REMEMBERED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Front Page Editorial: "Onward to Victory Forever"]

[Text] In the Yuro Ravine, a spot of Bolivian geography that was unknown until 8 October 1967, Maj. Ernesto Che Guevara fought his last battle for the dispossessed of the earth and the freedom of our America.

The Yuro Ravine has been a historic spot on the continent ever since.

In a tiny school in Higuera, a few kilometers from the ravine, the wounded man was mirrored. Contrary to what the executioners of the Heroic Warrior thought, the crime conferred upon his thoughts, his ideas, and his example the structure of granite.

That is what always happens at the death of men whose essential vocation of personal sacrifice and performance of duty leads them to ideas, places and actions that become a permanent part of the people's life and memory.

That is what happened with the death of the Heroic Warrior who fearlessly and unshakably faced the demands of history and for whom life was not just mere physical adventure, but also awareness of man's destiny and total dedication to the struggle for freedom, happiness, and the dignity of men.

In that sense, the physical death of Che was a leap toward glory, a path toward the immortality of his thoughts and his example, and a victory, and his coffin "a triumphal carriage."

The Latin American peoples have been more restless since 8 October 1967, and every homeless Indian, every illiterate on the continent, every child without a school, every worker without a job, every peasant without land, every exploited Latin American and every humble man is potentially and essentially a revolutionary.

In his field diary, the geographic names in the Bolivian mountains and valleys suggest the Will, the courage, the human dimension of the Heroic Warrior, and in all his political literature--and his diary is also political literature--he rises above human pettinesses, common weaknesses, human adversities, and his own life.

Che is not only the guerrilla leader of our glorious Rebel Army, he is not only the man absorbed in building our Fatherland economically and socially, he is not

only the organizer of a small internationalist army; he is, above all, the man that squares with the ethereal and the real of the contemporary world, the man who believes firmly in the extraordinary power of example, action, and principles, the author of a universal message of optimism and confidence, and the man who thought, like Martí, that "while there is a cave, there is not a right to the sun."

Speaking of him, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, said, "He thought, did, and wrote many things. And there is something that should be said on such a day, and that is that Che's writings, his political and revolutionary thought, will always be valuable in the Cuban revolutionary process and in the revolutionary process in Latin America. We have no doubt that the worth of his ideas, his ideas as a man of action, as a man of thought, as a man of tested moral virtues, invincible human sensitivity, a man of blameless conduct, have and will have universal value."

Thirteen years after his death, his ideas about the problems of the underdeveloped world retain that universal value, and no one doubts that "the struggle against imperialism cannot be separated from the struggle against backwardness and poverty."

The legacy he left us works as a driving force in building socialism, in the spirit of optimism, work and duty. And he taught us that a Marxist-Leninist should be the best, the wisest, the most complete of human beings, but always, above all, a human being; he told us that the new society we are building must face stiff competition with the past; he showed us that communism is a goal of mankind which must be conscientiously reached.

To imitate him, to be like him, is the greatest homage we can pay to a man who considered himself a soldier in the army of the proletariat.

Therefore let us imitate his will, his resolution, his confidence in the future, his faith in man, his human qualities and his virtues, and let us say for the 13th time, "Onward to Victory Forever!"

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JUNTA 'REPRESSION' IN EL SALVADOR SCORED

Havana GRADNA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Ormazo Valera]

[Text] Seven thousand people dead, over 20,000 injured, several hundred "missing" (who later appear with marks of torture on their lifeless bodies), the bombing of rural areas with napalm and toxic substances, homes burned, crops and fields destroyed, women raped, children murdered, "strategic hamlets" (the Salvadorean fruit of the inhuman Yankee experiences in Vietnam), forced recruitment of peasants into the armed forces, the refusal of farm workers to cultivate the land, the exodus of peasants to the cities and abroad, mass closings of factories and other centers of work, bankruptcies of small businesses and industries, increased unemployment, the flight of capital, the theft of foreign currency, the reduction of reserves by at least 44 million colones, the astronomical level of inflation, the perceptible drop in the people's purchasing power, the more than 1.5 million Salvadoreans living on wages of between \$.56 and \$2.80 a day—this is the cumulative balance of the Christian Democrat-military junta in El Salvador since it took over the government 15 October 1979 after the fall of the military regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

Besides the military failure of those who conducted the coup, which is expressed in the human genocide committed against the people, there is also the political and economic ineptitude of the military men and their disciples, the Christian Democrats, which has plunged the country into intolerable chaos which cannot be normalized.

The military-Christian Democrat junta's military, political and economic failures have led, with the support of Yankee imperialism—mainly Israel and Venezuela—to a mad, blood-drenched course of annihilation of the popular and revolutionary forces—which are grouped today in the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation—in an attempt to physically eliminate the people as a way to "pacify" the country, a goal it has not achieved and which brought about the overthrow of the previous military regime on 15 October 1979.

When they took power, the murdering military men, following Washington's orders, promised a program of reforms in benefit the dispossessed, end repression, investigate human rights violations, and form a government with participation by all forces including the left.

The coup leaders kept none of their promises.

Rightly Jose A. Morales Carbonell, revolutionary member of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, wrote to his father, Jose A. Morales Erlich, a member of the Salvadorean genocidal junta, "There is no longer any honest man in the world who believes that the slightest sentiment of human compassion can come from the bloody bowels of the sinister imperialist monster."

Together with the brutal genocide carried out by the Salvadorean military, the terrible starvation, and the frightful misery suffered by this country of 5 million people, the cynicism and shamelessness of these murderers goes to incredible lengths.

Now, in yet another deception, they are saying they will call a plebiscite and then an election, at the same time the Salvadorean Association of Industry Owners and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador are confessing that "the economic picture is bleaker every day."

And it will go on that way while the murderers in the armed forces, in a shameless alliance with the exploiters, try to impose starvation, misery, and death upon the Salvadorean people.

As the genocidal military-Christian Democrat junta ends 1 year in power, the people have become stronger, more combative and more revolutionary in their daily struggle against the coup leaders and their foreign supporters.

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WORK BY INTERNATIONALISTS IN NICARAGUA NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Juana Berges]

[Text] The work our internationalist teachers are doing in Nicaragua is not only worthy of the principles that nourish revolutionary ideology, but also serve as a school in which character and will are shaped, and in which the feelings of love for mankind that characterize the revolutionary are developed.

Far from their families and fatherland, the Cuban teachers have found the disastrous legacy of exploitation and imperialist pillage in recently-liberated Nicaragua. Young Niurka Martin Santamaria has seen and experienced exactly that while working in Chontales department, in a district called El Arado where there has been no school for the children for 17 years.

Niurka explains that when she arrived in El Arado, she told that community that it would be necessary to begin education from the very bottom.

"The peasants and the Sandinist Defense Committees there took the job of building benches, chairs, and blackboards, and we started teaching the children to read and write under the trees.

"When I arrived in the area everything was shocking: the hunger, the unhealthfulness, the parasites, the lack of communication with the outside world, and in contrast to that, the desire to help the victims of Somozism, and the joy on the faces of children and their parents when they found that the revolution has opened a whole different world to them."

The Cuban teachers' contribution to the education effort promoted by the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua has been really important. They have created 706 new schools, over 170 school gardens, 137 interest groups, and at the same time they are helping with sanitation efforts.

"Since my arrival in the town," says Niurka, "my name has been changed to Teacher. I live in the home of a very revolutionary peasant whose greatest wish is for his nine children to learn.

"I also had very useful contacts there with brigade members taking part in the National Literacy Crusade. I remember how interested the youths were to learn about Cuba, its revolution, and Fidel."

During the graduation ceremony for the Second and Fourth Contingents of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teaching Detachment, which was summed up by commander in chief Fidel Castro last 11 July, the young teacher gave the greeting for all her comrades who are doing a beautiful job in the field of education and who, after a short vacation in Cuba, will hasten back, staunch, proud, and happy, to their second year of work in the neighboring Central American country.

"The Nicaraguan peasant is simple and noble," said Niurka. "He is used to doing everything possible with what nature has to offer to manufacture his household utensils and his home.

"The rural population suffered terribly under Somoza's tyranny. We found barefoot children suffering from malnutrition because of the chronic lack of food. Families were decimated by the repression and housed in hovels, often without any walls.

"Our work is also directed against those living conditions, and we have made substantial changes. The peasants have confidence in the work the Sandinist authorities are doing for the people, and they are determined to defend their revolution at all costs, because they see in it the security and welfare of which they were deprived until now."

Nevertheless, their stay in Nicaragua has also been an experience for Niurka and her comrades that has reaffirmed their revolutionary beliefs.

"We knew about imperialist exploitation and its evil results, but there we could see and live them every day. Sometimes you want to cry, but then the first shock is turned into a will to make changes and a deep hatred of those who caused so much sorrow. That is the lesson we have learned in the land of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca."

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CURRENT INTERNATIONAL ISSUES COMMENTED ON

UK, Caribbean

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by Jorge Timossi]

[Text] It seems that the most extreme thing that can happen to an English lord is loss of his phlegm, his reserve. That is because when this occurs he is convulsed by outbursts which violate the most basic standards of diplomatic protocol. This is what happened to Lord Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, a gentleman of noble lineage and foreign secretary for the disheveled British lion, during his tumultuous visit to Venezuela. There, in the comfortable salons of the Hilton hotel in Caracas, after conferring with his colleague Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco--a disciple of former foreign minister Calvani--he spewed forth the statement that "Cuba is a destabilizing element in the Caribbean."

This shameless lord, representative of a colonial power that for centuries was considered an example of oppression, can be characterized basically as follows: He is attempting to make people forget that Great Britain's colonial and neo-colonial possessions in Latin America, not to mention those in Africa, constitute a genuine destabilizing and inflammatory element in the region. He is joining the United States in the economic and hegemonic yearnings aroused in these countries by the tense situation in the Caribbean and Central America; and he is trying to hearten the Venezuelan Government in the situations it created by supporting the Christian Democratic military junta in El Salvador. This is an additional instance of interference, if one considers the wave of disputes generated by this position within the very core of the Venezuelan Government and the growing opposition to the administration.

We know, too, that even disheveled lions always have tails. The month of August witnessed a true British diplomatic offensive in this hemisphere. Lord Carrington also visited Brazil, Mexico and Barbados, and in the last-named country he said, "destabilizingly": "If you want our help in the development of your police, or help with boats or technical assistance of any sort, we are prepared to furnish it." British military assistance to Barbados is already considerable, totaling \$10 million, invested in coastguard services and what has been called "protection of fishing."

Other lords, and some who are not so aristocratic, traveled different Latin-American roads like lions showing their tails:

Trade secretary Cecil Parkinson visited Argentina, a country with which the Crown has long maintained a major dispute over the Falkland Islands, which are Argentine but have been in Great Britain's possession since 1833. They apparently are floating on a lake of petroleum that the lion wants, although it would entail scratching.

Lord Montgomery, president of the firm The Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway, was jubilantly received by the Pinochet regime, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher having happily normalized, in March, diplomatic ties with the Chilean fascist junta and having broken the embargo on arms sales in effect since 1974.

In addition, Guatemala was visited by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Nicholas Riddley. In this instance, the negotiations were quite something, basically dealing with British Honduras, a 25,000-square-kilometer territory which has been a British possession for over a century and which Guatemala also claims. Riddley termed these 48-hour talks absolutely confidential. This was perhaps so that the people of British Honduras would not find out what was said. In their last election they voted overwhelmingly for the United People's Party, led by Prime Minister George Price, which is calling for full independence and territorial integrity.

These talks have antecedents that are not so "confidential": This same year Riddley visited first the United States and then British Honduras, primarily to pressure the latter into making concessions to Guatemala. Later, in Bermuda, there was a meeting between delegations from Britain and Guatemala--initially an effort was made to exclude the one from British Honduras--in which "unconsecrated" formulas for that country's independence were examined.

And the British Government calls all this activity "stabilizing" the region. Lions and lords: We see their tails; for by the light in this jungle we can clearly observe the movement of the British tail in the American policy of increasing the activity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Caribbean region.

In connection with that there have already been the "Readex 80" war games--involving amphibious vehicles, air and sea craft and antisubmarine exercises--carried out in this area in July with units and troops from the United States, Great Britain, Brazil and Venezuela. Regarding this, the publicly censured plans to create a military pact in the Caribbean involving the Gracious Crown seem to be progressing. This was probably one of the points discussed by Lord Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington and the Venezuelan president, Herrera Campins. As one can see, lords or lions, their tails show.

Moreover, Lord Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington: Don't the people of British Honduras, of Chile, of the British colonies and neo-colonies in the Caribbean, not to mention those in Africa, the Venezuelan people and those of El Salvador, have the complete right to assert that this new roar of the lion that lost its phlegm and is swishing its tail so vigorously is actually a destabilizing, disturbing element for this region of the hemisphere?

Iran, CIA

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 21

[Commentary by Irma Caceres]

[Text] One year and a half after the fall of Reza Pahlavi's monarchy, the new Iran is reaffirming itself in the midst of external threats and complex internal realities. Many predictions were offered concerning how long it would take the Ayatollah Khomeini to organize and begin guiding a country that had been directly controlled by the United States for the past 25 years.

To economic dependence (exploitation of its petroleum wealth) was added political dependence, seen in the activity of some 40,000 American military advisors and CIA agents, according to official figures, who made the shah's monarchy one of the bloodiest of our time and, in Washington's opinion, one of the most secure governments protecting what they call their "vital interests."

The United States could not resign itself to the loss of Iran, particularly after the blows incurred by U.S. policy in the southern cone of Africa, not to mention other, earlier, defeats.

With the political changes in Afghanistan occurring on top of the sharp setback of the loss of influence in Iran, Washington's fear, as well as its conspiratorial activity, increased.

From the outset, the United States added action to its threatening statements, and it has done everything possible, from the economic blockade to military operations, to destroy the Islamic revolution proclaimed by the Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers.

Despite the failures, such as the one in April, a new aggressive move is being planned now in the White House. They say it will take place this month.

Nobody can actually give the exact date, but what many experts do agree about is that it could happen before the presidential election next month.

A strike of this sort would please American militarist circles, who are interested in maintaining their influence and dominance.

Some political observers have suggested that this decision could be directed toward other regions, although the steps taken recently are an open threat to the entire Middle East.

A House of Representatives subcommittee, perhaps without intending to, revealed an indication of the consequences that could arise from U.S. activity in the Horn of Africa, with respect to the agreement to sell \$40 million worth of arms to Somalia during 1980 and 1981.

In exchange, the United States will have the right to use the airbases and port facilities in Mogadishu and Berbera, regardless of the fact that they will have to spend some \$11 million to recondition the installations for use by the American forces.

A glance at a map tells us that Washington has also concluded similar agreements with countries adjoining the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and southern Asia, such as Oman, Kenya, Diego Garcia and Australia. The negotiations taking place with Egypt and Israel for use of a base on the Red Sea must also be added to this list.

With these installations, the United States attains the capability to conduct electronic espionage to insure the accuracy of blows struck by its strategic aircraft against predetermined political, economic and military targets.

Although it is a threat to the entire region, Iran, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and other progressive, nonaligned countries have received the most serious threats from the U.S. Government.

Despite these threats and understandable internal difficulties, the antimonarchical and anti-imperialist Iranian revolution has been able to resolve differences and contradictions among the various groups and programs.

There have been difficult months of struggle to effect a genuine restructuring of the government and the Army, to institute democratic freedoms called for by progressive groups and to eliminate all the agreements imposed by the United States.

Selection of a premier and formation of the first cabinet for the new republic took the Iranian leaders a long time. This was because of external pressures, primarily from the Americans, associated with the refusal to turn the late former shah over to the Iranian authorities to be tried for his crimes, as well as their refusal to return the vast wealth stolen from Iran and transferred to U.S. banks and companies, among others.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that the entire Iranian people--35 million citizens--will be a single man turned into a soldier if another American assault takes place.

The role played by Islam in the making of radical changes in Iran and in the overthrow of the monarchy cannot be forgotten.

The measures carried out nationally by the Iranian leaders for the good of the masses and the country's economy clearly appear to be an obstacle for American policy despite the fence erected around Iran through the use of bases, a familiar method employed by the United States against the socialist camp.

The Iranian leader, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, has repeatedly said that the government in Washington is carrying its aggressive plans to the utmost and resists accepting the anti-imperialist policy that is contrary to its interests, but it will only reaffirm his people's determination to adhere to that policy.

U. S., Latin America

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 58

[Commentary by Jose Bodes Gomez]

[Text] For decades many Latin Americans believed that the investment of private foreign capital benefited their countries because it provided new jobs and contributed to development of the national economy. This view was fostered and encouraged by the investing firms themselves, their slogan for public relations purposes always having been, "We work for the country's advancement."

In Latin America this type of investment was traditionally in the economy's primary sectors: agriculture and mining, as well as in public services: lighting and telephones, primarily. The names United Fruit, Electric Bond and Share, International Telegraph and Telephone and those of other firms became known to the Spanish-speaking public, although they often adopted names that suggested they were "domestic" firms.

However, the idyllic image of foreign investment began to deteriorate in the light of repeated conflicts that arose between those firms' interests and those of the country in which they were located. In agriculture, they became a bastion of large-scale landholding; in mining, they left us the holes caused by extraction and carried away the wealth; in public services, monopolistic practices and high rates led to major popular protests.

In view of this bitter experience, the opinion of this type of investment began to change, but there were still some who went along with it in the belief that it was a necessary evil. According to this theory, the underdeveloped countries lack the capability to exploit their wealth other than through the entry of foreign capital, which can be responsible for activities requiring advanced technology and vast sums of money. Of course, the country in question has to pay for the technology and never achieves possession of it. As for the money, we shall see what its fate is.

The United States has been and continues to be the country with the most extensive investment abroad. At the end of World War II, its capital abroad totaled \$16 billion. By 1979, this sum had reached \$192.6 billion.

As its investments have grown, the activities of interest have been shifted from the primary sector to processing industries, while the traditional attraction of finance and insurance has remained. In Latin America, one third of the private American capital invested is now found in manufacturing firms, whereas mining's share has fallen to 5 percent.

Investors' interest in the industrial sector is not exactly due to a desire to hasten economic development in the region but rather to the benefits obtained. At the outset, they benefit from fiscal preferences granted by the governments to this type of investment, and thus they can import all the equipment and machinery, also fabricated in the United States, nearly exempt from customs duties. When the manufacturer attains the marketing stage, its products can be exported to neighboring countries under the favorable customs terms agreed upon for the region.

Brazil stands first among Latin-American countries with respect to the extent of U.S. investment. This fact corroborates the assertion that the multinational firms have chosen that country as their center of operations for further penetration of Latin-American markets. The Brazilian manufactures, largely produced with imported technology and foreign capital, enter the free trade zone that the Latin-American Integration Association is planning to develop, with preference given to goods manufactured by those same multinationals at their home plants in the United States, Western Europe or Japan.

It is significant that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have established a markedly different type of relationship with the Latin-American nations. In general, the governments belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have signed cooperation agreements with some 90 developing countries; and over 3,000 works in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been constructed or are under construction through that aid.

U.S. Department of Commerce statistics indicate that country's investments in Latin America exceed \$36 billion, one-fifth of private American capital placed abroad. This "preference" is abundantly justified, for the earnings obtained in our region account for over one-half of all their profits in the underdeveloped world.

Even the term "investments" is false and misleading, for it distorts reality. The current of capital does not predominantly flow from the United States to Latin America, but rather the net balance is just the opposite. Between 1966 and 1976, for each dollar entering private accounts in the United States as profits 75 cents went out for investment in Latin America. In round numbers, this was a withdrawal of capital amounting to \$2.5 billion in 10 years from the countries that supposedly were benefited, as the Department of Commerce's own figures acknowledge.

Despite that, the World Bank's latest report insists on recommending that they grant increased facilities for private foreign investment as a means of attracting capital and developing the economies of the so-called Third World. This means that the multinationals are not satisfied with their present earnings and are preparing for larger-scale operations. Or, stated more clearly: The people should be forewarned because the investors want to take more of their money.

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CSO: 3010

VARIOUS REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Iran-Iraq Resolution Attempt

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Message from Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, to the chiefs of state or government of those countries involved in the conflict between Iraq and Iran, sent from Havana on 26 October 1980, the year of the Second Congress]

[Text] Excellency:

I address you concerning the conflict that opposes two nonaligned countries, Iraq and Iran, a sad event for all the chiefs of state of the movement and a dangerous source of confrontation that attacks the very interests of peace and international security and the economic and social development of our peoples.

As soon as we received the first news of the outbreak of hostilities, we instructed the Cuban minister of foreign relations, Comrade Isidore Malmierca, to contact both parties with the objective of contributing to the finding of a peaceful, political and honorable solution to the conflict.

Comrade Malmierca has visited Baghdad and Tehran on two occasions, conferring with Presidents Saddam Hussein and Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr and in this way, through the presence of a representative of the movement in the area, contributing our modest and binding effort to try to put an end to the conflict on a basis acceptable to the two countries.

The results of the discussions engaged in by Minister Malmierca have demonstrated to us the utility of continuing to negotiate with both governments.

We are firmly convinced that a solution to the war that today pits these two sister nations against one another must and can be found if we start with strict respect for the rules of international law, the principles governing peaceful relations between nations that can be found summarized in the successive declarations made by the summit conferences of our movement and most especially in the declaration made by the Sixth Conference of Chiefs of State or Government.

This is why we have sent Minister Malmierca to inform the Coordinating Bureau in New York and then he will again go to Baghdad and Tehran with personal messages

for Presidents Saïdan Hussein and Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr in the hope of being able to inform you as soon as possible as to any progress achieved.

I take advantage of this occasion to reiterate to you my most sincere respects,

Fidel Castro
President of the Movement of Nonaligned
Countries

Romanian Greetings

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Message from Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet to First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Cuba and in the name of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Council of State of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves, we send you, and through you the people of Cuba, an affectionate greeting of friendship.

We place great value on the development of friendly and cooperative relations between our parties and countries, which has been steadily increasing over the past 2 decades, and are determined to continue to work toward the ever greater development of Romanian-Cuban cooperation in the interest of our peoples, the general cause of socialism, the independence and freedom of peoples, peace and progress in the world.

We are sincerely happy with the results obtained by our sister nation of Cuba in the consolidation of the new regime, hope it will continue to achieve ever greater successes in the flowering of the nation and wish it much happiness and progress.

Nicolae Ceausescu
Secretary General of the Romanian Communist
Party and President of the Socialist Re-
public of Romania

Ilie Verdet
Prime Minister of the Government of the
Socialist Republic of Romania

POLISARIO Support at UN

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 6

[Article: "Cuba Reiterates its Solidarity With and Support for the Saharan People's Independence"]

[Text] HN, 28 Oct (PL)—Cuba today reiterated its solidarity with and support for the just struggle for self-determination and independence which the Saharan people and their legitimate representative, the POLISARIO Front, have been conducting.

Speaking before the General Assembly's Decolonization Commission, Cuban delegate Miguel Alvarez Llanuez condemned the intransigence of the Moroccan Government, whose occupation of the former Spanish colony continues to interfere with the process of self-determination.

However, Alvarez pointed out that the armed conflict has resulted in important military victories for the Saharan people against the occupation forces.

He indicated that the POLISARIO Front exercises effective control over the territory that has been liberated and is carrying out the difficult and tough job of reconstruction with priority extended to health, food supply and education, domains that had fallen into arrears under colonial domination.

The Cuban delegation stressed the fact that 40 countries have already recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, support for which from the international community is constantly growing.

It reminded us that the Ninth Nonaligned Countries Summit Conference in Havana expressed its profound concern over the grave situation that prevails due to the fact that decolonization of Western Sahara has not been carried out.

Alvarez denounced the alliance between Morocco and the racist regime of South Africa, which has afforded the former weapons for training in the use of arms supplied to assist by the United States.

The Cuban diplomat said that, whatever resolution may be adopted this year, it ought to clearly state that Morocco's intransigence is interfering with a just and final solution to the Western Sahara situation.

He added that it must once again reaffirm the fact that the only possible solution to the conflict lies in the Saharan people's exercise of their inalienable rights to freedom of determination and independence.

Ramberto Perez, Baybakov Meeting

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (PL)—Vice President of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov today received Vice President of the Cuban Council of Ministers Ramberto Perez here.

Presidents of the USSR State Planning Committee and Cuban Central Planning Board respectively, Maybakov and Perez, discussed issues having to do with the conclusion of coordination operations on the two countries' plans for the 1981-1985 5-year period.

Humberto Perez arrived for a visit in the USSR on 26 October.

11,466

CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN NATIONAL BANK DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Rafael Rodriguez

Havana GRAMA in Spanish 25 Oct 60 p 3

[Article by Ariel Rojas]

[Text] La Habana (AIN)—Yesterday, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the party Political Bureau and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, conferred with the Bank of Mexico delegation headed by Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, the director of that organization.

Haul Leon Torres, minister-president of the Cuban National Bank (BNC), also participated in the meeting and points bearing on cooperation between both countries in the field of finance were discussed.

The other Mexican delegates present at the meeting were assistant director general of the Bank of Mexico Agustin Lopez Munguia, Alfredo Phillips Olmedo, the assistant director of that organization, and Mexico's ambassador to Cuba, Gonzalo Martinez Curbala.

Vice president of the BNC Julio Laperatori, our country's ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Muno, Luis Gutierrez Pontecilla, the adviser to the vice president, and Rogelio Saldaña, director of the BNC International Agencies, attended the meeting.

Cuban National Bank Meeting

Havana GRAMA in Spanish 25 Oct 60 p 3

[Article by Ariel Rojas: "Director of Bank of Mexico and President of Cuban National Bank Confer"]

[Text] Delegations from the Bank of Mexico and the BNC, headed by Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, the director of the Mexican institution, and Haul Leon Torres, the minister-president of the BNC, conferred with one another yesterday afternoon.

Mr Romero Kolbeck arrived in our country at noon yesterday in response to an invitation from the president of the BNC, who welcomed him at Jose Marti International Airport.

Mr Romero Kolbeck's stay in our country and his conversations with the Cuban delegation will contribute to the cementing of even closer relations between the central banks of both countries, which will benefit economic cooperation and the domain of Cuban-Mexican trade as well as the interests of the Latin-American countries.

NEED TO END WESTERN 'DOMINATION' OF NEWS MEDIA DISCUSSED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "The Decolonization of Information"]

[Text] In our world of today, just as the scientific and technical revolution has become a fundamental factor in economic, social and cultural development, information, manipulated by the West, without a doubt constitutes one of the essential components of the worldwide imperialist system of domination.

Classic colonialism has been buried, but the imperialist powers go on exploiting and manipulating the media for ideological and cultural penetration and colonization.

As a vital element of progress which can and should contribute to the advance of the underdeveloped world, information has historically been monopolized by a few centers of transnational power located in a few capitals of industrialized capitalist countries.

Reading his daily newspaper in the morning, a Latin American finds that in 8 cases out of 10 the news has absolutely no relation to the problems of Latin America. And he can verify the fact that 7 out of every 10 reports come from the American agencies, UPI and AP, the English agency, REUTERS, and the French Press Agency (AFP). The same percentage of news reports that are provided for him on television at night emanate from the same sources.

In Asia and Africa, the same situation exists.

It is therefore no accident that the supposed news broadcast by the imperialist transnationals contains no information on the advances made by the peoples of the so-called Third-World countries in their struggles for freedom nor on the urgent economic problems they are facing. The materials that are broadcast are aimed at extolling the Western way of life.

It has been calculated that the volume of information sent from the West to the underdeveloped world, in which 3 billion people live, is 100 times greater than the stream of news moving in the opposite direction. So practically all the radio, press and television of Asia, Africa and Latin America are tied up with the imperialist news and propaganda services networks.

On a worldwide basis, we should note that the UPI, AP, APT and REUTER control 90 percent of the processing of news throughout the entire nonsocialist world. Up to now, the nature, coloring, intentions and suitability of what the peoples of the underdeveloped nations "should read" have been decided on in these four monopolist centers.

The United States handles 75 percent of the international flow of television, 90 percent of the films and shares 90 percent of the television newscasters with England's VISNEWS-REUTER and the FRO's DPA-ZTES throughout the Western world.

Television has become one of the main channels for the penetration of the bourgeois ideology into the nonsocialist world. The sale of its products abroad brings Yankee television companies hundreds of millions of dollars a year, even though at times they practically give them away. A 1-hour television film, which costs a half a million dollars to produce in Hollywood, may be sold to Egypt for from \$150 to \$200, to Lebanon for from \$170 to \$250 and to other countries for even less than \$100. In the face of such prices, so cheap, local companies give up producing their own programs.

In Latin America over 60 percent of all television programs are imported, with 80 percent of them coming from the United States. There are countries, like Guatemala, which import up to 94 percent of their total television programming, all "made in USA." The ABC, NBC and CBS, all Yankee, dominate Latin-American television. In Central America most of the television channels are nothing but ABC subsidiaries.

Another field is records and cassettes which, according to expert Tapio Varis, already produce income higher than that of films.

Five giant U.S., English, German and Dutch corporations dominate this field.

From the movies to the news, the films and the lyrics of many pop songs, all these media introduce the decadent values of "western culture" into the underdeveloped world and contribute to the spreading of patterns of behavior and consumption that in no way corresponds to the interests of the so-called Third World. They are the carriers of a harmful ideology that seeks to universalize bourgeois standards and the arrogant individualism that is typical of capitalist regimes.

The western hero of a film or a television series is usually a man who is above science, the law and the society. His deeds are frequently directed against the miserable population of underdeveloped countries. Such a "hero" is designed to give rise to an inferiority complex among the peoples of underdeveloped nations in the face of this dazzling, "superior" model and to turn the model into an ideal for their modern youth.

The campaign against this colonization of information, the battle to break the American imperialist monopoly and establish a new international order of information has recently gained a lot of strength. The nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America even more clearly maintain that a new international order of information is just as important as a new international economic order.

Significant steps have been taken in this direction within the Movement of Non-aligned Countries (NAM). In defining this campaign as something vital, as important

as a new international economic order, the chiefs of state and government of the NOAL have already in the political declaration issued during the Fifth Summit Conference, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976, expressed the fact that the establishment of a new international order of information "forms an integral part of the general struggle for the political, economic and social independence of a great majority of the peoples of the world, who cannot be denied the right to inform [others] and be objectively and correctly informed."

Worth mentioning among the steps taken by the NOAL in favor of the decolonization of information are the creation of the News Agencies Pool and organization of the Intergovernmental Council for Coordination of Information as well as the creation of the Radio and Television Coordinating Council and Telecommunications Experts Committee.

UNESCO has also thrown all its weight into the battle, for which it has been systematically attacked by the "big Western press," the transnational information monopolies and the governments of the United States and other imperialist powers.

Obviously, among the objectives the NOAL and UNESCO are pursuing is the prominent one of limiting manipulation of the current flow of information, which reflects in a distorted way the real life of the underdeveloped world through a glut of news items dealing with crises, violence and disasters or merely insignificant matters, whereas it presents a positive picture — quantitatively far superior — of the industrialized capitalist countries.

These past few years, UNESCO and NOAL have pursued a well-defined policy, tending to stimulate this process of adoption of measures and national information systems in order to in this way promote autonomous organizations which are not subordinated to the transnational agencies for the purpose of eliminating injustices, imbalances and inequities in that field of enterprise.

In short, as a strategic factor in the global struggle for political and economic independence, national liberation and social progress in our time, the struggle for a new international order of information is a faithful expression of the fact that progressive humanity refuses to go on being so grossly exploited and manipulated by the imperialist powers.

It is a symptom of the fact that times are changing and that the wheel of history is constantly rolling forward.

VARIOUS REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA

Solidarity, Friendship Hailed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Algiers, 15 Oct (PL)--The solidarity and friendship between Algeria and Cuba was reasserted here during meetings held between the Cuban ambassador, Raul Barzaga Navas, and leaders of the Algerian government.

Barzaga Navas held meetings regarding bilateral relations and completing as soon as possible the 5-year plans between the two countries.

Barzaga and the Algerian minister of public works, Mohamed Kortebi, during a friendly meeting, discussed the agreements of the first session of the intergovernmental joint commission, held in Havana last May.

Barzaga spoke with the minister of mail services and telecommunications, Abdenour Bekka, about the status of bilateral relations as well as about the methods of continuing to promote the above on the foundation of the strong ties of friendship uniting Algeria and Cuba.

Barzaga also met with the secretary of state for foreign trade, Ali Oubouzar. Together they analyzed the prospects for expanding trade links between Algeria and Cuba.

The Cuban ambassador conveyed feelings of solidarity with and sympathy toward the people and the government of Algeria, because of the present situation throughout the martyr city of El Annam, which was assaulted by an earthquake last 10 October.

The Algerian ministers of secretary of state expressed gratitude for the speed and efficiency of the Cuban revolution's help.

El Annam Visit

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] El Annam, Algeria, 15 Oct (PL)--The adviser of the Cuban Ministry of Public Health, Pedro Azcuy, today traveled through the main areas affected by the earthquake that destroyed 30 percent of El Annam.

Azcuy was given an extensive explanation of sanitary inspection and attention to the wounded and injured that is being carried out in this region.

The 20-member team of Cuban specialists, who arrived in Mostaganem on Tuesday, are staying at the Ernesto Che Guevara provincial hospital as reinforcements for the Cuban medical team that regularly works there.

The Cuban doctors and health personnel have been outstanding in their attention to those injured in the earthquake, who have been transferred from El Asnam to Mostaganem.

Medical Aid Hailed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Lourdes Regato: "Praise Attitude and Efficiency of Cuban Doctors in Algeria Who Attended to the Injured in the El Asnam Earthquake"]

[Text] The director of the provincial hospital of Mostaganem, Bekada Abdelkader, praised the attitude and efficiency of the Cuban doctors, who speedily aided those wounded in the El Asnam earthquake.

Abdelkader told PRENSA LATINA that he considers exemplary the care offered to the injured in this hospital, which care has been emphasized by the national press and the authorities of the Algerian Ministry of Health.

The personnel of the Che Guevara provincial hospital in Mostaganem came forward spontaneously to work in order to give immediate attention to the patients affected by the earthquake on 10 October, said Abdelkader.

He explained that upon being informed of the earthquake, he started to organize the emergency services to aid the injured who began to flow in from 4 pm that day.

Abdelkader stated that in the early moments of the disaster he asked for and received from Cuban and Algerian medical personnel their cooperation for an indefinite time in order to insure systematic treatment for the injured.

The Cuban medical mission immediately placed itself in the emergency room and in other areas of the clinic, while a group of Cuban doctors headed for the site of the disaster, recounted Abdelkader.

He explained that theirs was a totally voluntary spirit.

The Cuban doctors who work here regularly and the reinforcement group of 20 specialists sent by Cuba under the direction of Pedro Azcuy are now performing a valuable task in various specialties, Abdelkader pointed out.

Abdelkader specified that until today the Mostaganem hospital held 156 injured and lent aid above all in the specialties of orthopedics and traumatology to the El Asnam victims.

Fifty-three patients were sent to the province of Oran, 12 were discharged, and 88 remain hospitalized, while during this time there were only three deaths due to insurmountable conditions, Abdelkader said.

He mentioned that in the room for isolation cases some cholera patients are being treated at this time.

The Mostaganem hospital's capacity is about 550 beds and has a total of 32 permanent Cuban doctors and 13 Algerians.

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CSO: 3010

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CAPE VERDE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Praia, 15 Oct--The protocol of the second intergovernmental session on scientific and technical cooperation between the republics of Cape Verde and Cuba was signed today.

The agreements were signed by Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning of the Republic of Cape Verde and Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation (CECE), who presided over each country's delegation.

During the session, an evaluation was made of the joint work accomplished by Cuba and Cape Verde in the period just ended, and the results obtained were judged favorably.

The agreement signed for 1980-81 extends the areas in which there has been cooperation in the last few years, with public health, education and transportation being highlighted, as well as the training of Cape Verdian personnel in Cuba.

During the talks, the representatives of the Cape Verdian government stated their interest in developing cooperation with Cuba in other areas, such as trade and cultural exchange.

The members of the Cuban delegation were: Raul Donas; Armando Torres Santraill, Cuban ambassador to Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; Enrique Benaides, in charge of Cuban business in Cape Verde; Ataulfo Pichardo, chief of the economic office in Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, and other leaders and officials of various Cuban organizations.

The chief of the Cuban delegation was received by the prime minister of Cape Verde, Pedro Pires, and met with the ministers for cooperation and planning, public health, education and culture, transportation and communications and economic coordination. He also met with the director general for agriculture.

The Cuban delegation members will meet with their Cuban associates at the headquarters of the Cuban mission in Praia, and they will visit places of economic, social, historical and tourist interest.

9545

CSO: 3010

FARN DEFECTOR EXPRESSES DISILLUSIONMENT WITH GROUP

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 3

/Text/ The Office of the Commander of the Santiago de Maria National Guard Post reported today that yesterday afternoon Alberto Lopez Mejia, 14, turned himself in to the Command of that Security Corps in Berlin. He stated that he had deserted the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) which are operating in the Montanita Linares District in San Agustin, Usulután.

When he came to the Berlin Guard, it was reported, he had no weapons or documents to identify him, but an investigation revealed that the name he gave was his own, and he provided information about the existence of numerous FARN cells and other clandestine organizations in the rural area of San Agustin. He also told of places where there are arms and explosives caches to be used by the extremists in terrorist operations.

Lopez Mejia indicated to the Berlin Guard, it was reported, that 8 days earlier he had deserted from a FARN camp because he had heard on the radio the government's amnesty offer for those who put down their weapons and left the ranks of subversion. He reportedly stated "that he was completely disillusioned with the movement because it is only devoted to the destruction of workplaces, which is not what he was told by his recruiters. It was also revealed that he was recruited 4 months earlier, and after receiving weapons training he had been assigned to a cell of the Montanita Linares District in San Agustin. There, in the company of other organized individuals, he had participated in several operations and battles against the Armed Forces.

The youth told the Berlin Guard that he was also supposed to provide security for his comrades when they were investigating villages and engaging in extremist operations. He asked authorities to grant him the amnesty offered by the government. In return, he offered to provide all the information he has so that the guerrilla cells can be controlled.

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CSO: 3010

NEW TEACHERS REQUIRED TO SERVE IN RURAL AREAS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] All teachers graduating from the Alberto Masferrer Normal Training City and other similar institutions will be sent to the rural sector for at least 1 year as a basic condition for engaging in the teaching profession, Prof Roberto Serrano, personnel director at the Ministry of Education, said during a press conference.

The above, he added, will give those who have worked in the rural sector an opportunity to obtain jobs in the urban areas. He said that there is a current need for more than 1,000 teachers in the country. An effort will also be made, he emphasized, to see that teachers are not appointed to places distant from their place of origin or residence in order to avoid family difficulties.

Serrano also said that many teachers 70, 75 or 80 years of age, who do not want to retire, will be pensioned from the teaching profession, because at that age they cannot continue to serve with the same efficiency as before. They will be summoned to be informed of this ministerial decision, Serrano emphasized.

With regard to the unemployed teachers, the personnel director went on to say, almost all have now been absorbed except for those who did not want to accept the posts offered them, or who have resigned because of political considerations or governmental changes. Serrano added that at the end of this coming November, examinations will be given for those who desire posts as teaching supervisors, directors and assistant directors of government educational institutions.

He also stressed that steps will subsequently be taken to ensure that a given teacher does not hold the post of director in more than one school, because it has been demonstrated that those holding more than one such post neglect some of their work, and the only ones to suffer are the students.

In connection with life insurance for the families of the teachers who were assassinated, Serrano said that payment has been made on last year's cases, but this year's, for those who died this year, are still under study. He stated categorically that for the coming year there will be no wage increases except for teaching supervisors, who had no wage increase last year. He said that there are currently some 26,000 active teachers on all levels and that the post of director of the Normal Training City will be filled on the basis of prior examinations.

In conclusion he said that all of the teaching programs are being reviewed, as well as the complete educational reform system, because what is wanted is to eliminate foreign influence from such programs, since this reform was drafted on the basis of foreign plans. Therefore the technicians revising the plan are entirely Salvadoran and competent, he said.

He said, finally, that the entire teaching body will be informed of all the steps which will be taken, and which have been announced to the media today, by means of a circular which is being drafted.

As of today, it was not known what reaction will be expressed by the teachers graduating this year with regard to the "social year" they will have to serve in the rural sector before exercising their profession in an urban area, nor is it known what the opinion of the teachers who have not wanted to retire but have continued to work will be. "This will be learned in the coming days," a spokesman for the Ministry of Education said, making it clear that this is a decision made on the highest level which will have to be implemented by all.

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CSO: 3010

REGIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS REPORTED DETERIORATING

From Salvadoran FI MUNDI in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p. 17

[Text] "Unilateral government measures may destroy the Central American Common Market," spokesman for the AIJ [Industrial Sector Association] said in a statement sent to our editors today. They went on to make the following statement:

"That Central American governments should not take unilateral steps because this would be destroying 'the little we have left of the Central American Common Market' is the opinion expressed by Salvadoran industrialists in commenting on restrictions on free trade in the area.

"The industrialists are speaking specifically of the recent measures adopted by Costa Rica which, in their view, 'seriously threaten the process of integration, which has already deteriorated considerably in recent years.'

"To justify the restrictions, Costa Rica argues a current account deficit in its balance of payments, inflation and rising oil prices, the inflation in the industrialized countries, the increase in foreign expenditures, strikes, etc.

"The opinion of Salvadoran industrialists on this particular is that all of these arguments are common to the other countries in the area, but they do not therefore justify the restrictions, since basically, what an effort is being made to resolve is a monetary problem to which a solution of a monetary type should be sought, rather than taking unilateral steps harmful to the Central American Common Market, and failing to resolve the problem on the area level, as would be done if proper already-established mechanisms were used to benefit integration and the signatory nations of the respective treaties.

"Finally, the industrialists agree that as soon as possible, a meeting of the ministers of integration should be convened, with broad representation of private business in the nations, in order to take up this delicate matter which affects all of the countries in Central America equally."

PDC'S CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT, ARMY COUNTERED

GUATEMALA CITY FRONTERA 41990 in Spanish 4 Nov 80 pp 6, 67

(Teal) "The government is not in the hands of the army, inasmuch as the status and conduct of President Lucas Garcia are as civilian as those of the secretary of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo."

This was stated yesterday by the under secretary of public relations of the presidency, Maj. Orlando Archila Marroquin, in response to the document made public by the PDC last week, which is critical of the chief executive.

The government spokesman explained that he could not totally refute the PDC document because he was familiar with it only through the press.

"Nevertheless," he said, "we must point out that the statements by both Cerezo Arevalo and the PDC are untrue, as the people can clearly see what the facts are regarding the government's status."

Some Towards Democracy

Archila Marroquin stated that at no time could people say that there is no freedom in Guatemala. This can be simply observed in the functioning of eight recognized political parties.

Furthermore, he said, in taking office, President Lucas Garcia authorized the activities of four other political parties. A number of party committees are also preparing to register, and the hope is that they will do so in due time.

Under the law, these parties are looking for civilian and military candidates before the elections.

What Vinicio Cerezo Said

"The secretary of the PDC," Archila Marroquin went on to say, "issued statements against the government while overseas; he then comes back and repeats them, and later when party leaders get together and support these statements

"It seems logical," he stressed, "that they should be saying that there is, in fact, no democratic freedom when they themselves are making use of such freedom as they please, and even with slanderous statements and boycotts that harm the interests of thousands of Guatemalans when they say they are defending."

The Army Is Not in Power

Cerezo Arevalo and the PNC itself recently indicated that the Army had to leave power and allow parties to operate freely as a means of preventing an imminent civil war.

In response, Maj. Archila Marroquin said that we should recall that when he was nominated as a presidential candidate by the parties that brought him to power, Gen. Lucas Garcia resigned from the Army.

"In my case," the government spokesman said, "I am a major in the army but I resigned from the Armed Forces several years ago. In other words, President Lucas Garcia and I are just as much civilians as Vinicio Arevalo."

What the Armed Forces Are Doing

"The many years the Armed Forces have been characterized by the wide-ranging aid that they have provided for the country's development.

The Army in Guatemala, for example, is building the highway along the northern frontiered strip and at the same time is undertaking a vast program that is benefiting thousands of peasants.

"The Army is also digging wells to supply drinking water to numerous towns and villages that have suffered in this regard.

"The Air Force is continuing its vital support of the cooperatives in the Reina de la Selva area, and the Navy is doing the same along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

"Millions of dollars and airplanes are also making major contributions to the infrastructure project known as the bridges in Guatemala.

"If anything wrong is there, on the contrary, the Armed Forces have been engaged in social tasks for many years like no other institution. The objectives of the Armed Forces are constructive and aimed at the segments of society most in need."

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CSG 10/8

LUCAS OPPOSES NIKARAAGUAN EXILE GROUP NAMED AFTER HIM

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] President Lucas Garcia has disavowed the irresponsible statements by Mr Nemen Nader, who in a press release pointed out that an anticommunist commando group bearing the name of the Guatemalan president has been organized in Miami, Florida.

The public relations secretary of the presidency, Carlos Toledo Vielman, told the press yesterday that the president of the republic was surprised to learn of these statements because he does not even know Mr Nader, who wants to use his name irresponsibly for shameful purposes.

"President Lucas Garcia," he went on to say, "has fully identified himself, in the eyes of the world, with a clear-cut policy of upholding the lofty principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

"Moreover," he continued, "the president cannot lend moral authority to this published statement. He cannot even attempt to lend an element of truth to 'a statement like this.'"

As PRENSA LIBRE reported at the time, Mr Nemen Nader, one of the founders of the so-called government of Escaragua in exile, was expelled from the country after it was proven that he was involved in political matters prohibited by Guatemalan law.

He was under arrest for a few hours and then sent out of Guatemala.

Mr Nader, whom the Nicaraguans print in as "a fellow of Cuban origin," has said that he was not expelled from Guatemala, but the authorities have reported that Nemen Nader was arrested along with other Nicaraguans while they were gathered at a hotel in Zone 16 in this city. All of them were released, except Nader, who was later expelled from Guatemala to the United States, where he currently resides.

PDC SUGGESTS PROGRAM OF REFORMS TO END VIOLENCE

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] A national strategy designed to implement political, economic and social reform in order to establish peace in Guatemala was outlined today by leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC).

"We believe that the time for change in the country has come, for we Guatemalans are tired of the way in which we have been governed," Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general of the PDC, said at a press conference today.

Political Proposal

In a document presented to journalists and entitled "Political Proposal," the PDC analyzes the theoretical foundations of its opposition policy and of the national reality, and sets forth guidelines for correcting the current state of affairs in the country.

Actions Toward Peace

"We have adopted the decision to propose for the consideration of Guatemalan citizens a national strategy to rescue us from the crisis caused by political factors and resulting from the excessive concentration of power and wealth with a small elite," Cerezo Arevalo said.

Tired of Everything

In this political analysis, the Christian Democrats say: "We are tired of arbitrary action, abuse and fear; we are tired of the corruption which has become a common denominator."

Specific Case

As an example of this the case of Aviataca is mentioned, citing "the extreme administrative inefficiency in providing public services."

Bureaucratic Delays

"We are also tired of bureaucratic delays, inattention to the individual citizen, the transactions of public officials, the use of ministry resources to the benefit

of government political groups," the secretary general of the PDC, Vinicio Cerezo, also said.

The Peaceful Way

After rejecting violence as a means of political action, the PDC proposes guidelines in the economic, social and political sectors so that the people can have "a government respectful of morality and efficient, a government in the service of the people." The document, which runs to 15 pages, proposes immediate goals to bring about this process of change.

Process of Polarization

The PDC document says that "at this historic moment, we Guatemalans are experiencing a process of polarization leading us toward a violent clash with the characteristics of a real civil war. This is a process of polarization between two political extremes."

Democratization Process

In view of the tragic consequences which might result for Guatemalans from this process of polarization, the PDC has pursued political actions in the past 2 years designed to promote a real process of democratization which will avoid the clash," the PDC leader, Vinicio Cerezo, stressed.

Free Organization

The PDC says that the only way in which the people of Guatemala can have true democracy is by creating the conditions necessary for the existence of free organization in trade and other union associations, cooperatives, neighborhood and communal organizations and all of these political parties willing to function within the democratic framework.

Economic Structure

In the economic sector the PDC proposes to ensure greater flexibility, such that all the social sectors, especially the middle and popular strata, can participate in the benefits of the economic development of the country through direct improvement in their income, the development of the services rendered and the education provided them and job opportunities.

Rural Changes

The PDC believes it is justified to say that in the agrarian sector "there can be no significant step forward without changes in the rural milieu. Therefore it is necessary to effect the changes designed to integrate 65 percent of the population in the economic life of the country by giving land to the peasants and organizing those who already possess it."

Other Branches

Within the reference framework concerning the needed political, economic and social reforms, the PDC includes the industrial sector, the banking and financial network and effective participation in democracy, formulating (in conclusion) a commentary and final appeal in the hope that we Guatemalans will be able to find the path toward our improvement.

Strength of the People

"We have confidence in the strength of the people of Guatemala and their capacity to achieve the grandeur they merit, in honor of our historic past and heroic sacrifices in its struggle for freedom and democracy," Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of the PDC, said during this meeting with journalists.

The Price Paid

In conclusion, the Christian Democratic leader emphasized that "we assert that the price of change in Guatemala has already been paid and we should implement it urgently, sparing no effort, boldness or generosity. We are for access to power, to wealth and to culture for the people."

5157

CSQ: 3010

CITIZENS' RESISTANCE TO SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE PRAISED

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "20 October Passed and the Evil Predictions Did Not Come True"]

[Text] The evil omens foretold by some soothsayers concerning the expectation of large-scale disturbances on 20 October, the anniversary of the revolutionary undertaking of 1944, remained, God be praised, no more than that, because despite the attempts to promote them by subversive groups, in our estimate, they came to nothing, in no more than frustrated attempts, because no one responded to their malevolent intent.

The fact is that the citizenry, aware that it represents 99 percent of the people of Guatemala, no longer lends itself to this type of "perilous venture" by subversive groups, attempting through all the means available to them to alter the constitutional structure of the country. The fact is that they know from the experience in other climes on this planet that it is better to live calmly under a democratic government such as that the regime of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia represents than to be overpowered by a group of leftist opportunists, whose command post is thousands of kilometers from our frontiers, never showing its face directly, but energetically maneuvering the destinies of people who have unfortunately fallen under their nefarious sponsorship.

We have many instances of this in the world, for if we have not experienced it, we have been very closely sharing it and experiencing it personally, although thanks to our reasoning capacity we have avoided it thus far.

If we have not had this experience ourselves, we have indeed seen how other countries which have fallen under the yoke of Soviet socialism have seen their personal freedoms restricted--their freedom to work, to move about, to choose their housing--for they are not free to do what can be done in a democratic country such as Guatemala. They cannot travel without asking the permission of the commissar in charge, they cannot leave the country without being stripped by the migration authorities of the last trinket of any value they possess. As has been seen in other countries dominated by the communists, who naturally say nothing, and we will not list them here, since everyone knows which they are.

We will not say that the celebrations were entirely calm, as we would have liked, no. Some bad Guatemalans carried out a limited wave of armed attacks, murdering

innocent people, mainly public servants, entirely apolitical, who were only carrying out their duty of protecting the interests of the people, that is to say national police agents.

These self-sacrificing servants of the state were the greatest martyrs in this wave of disturbances last weekend, because according to reports, 11 policemen were treacherously assassinated in the violence launched by extremist groups. And this, as would logically be expected, was rejected by the entire people, since they are tired of "newcomers," many of them not Guatemalans, who try to establish a regime antagonistic to the democratic ideas of Guatemalans.

These groups are well aware that they cannot rally around them great masses of converts. Only deluded young people, inexperienced due to their very youth and limited experience and great thirst for adventure, endorse the harmful ideas of the ring-leaders of the subversive groups "preaching" the class struggle.

And they also know that they do not have the massive acquiescence of the Guatemalan citizens in their malevolent intentions, for these people prefer above all to live under a democratic government as they are doing, and not under a government of extreme socialist inclinations. The Guatemalan citizen only wants to live in peace, to relax in peace, to work in peace, in his home, and with his neighbors who desire the same thing.

5157

CSO: 3010

CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SEEN THREATENED

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Loyal Central Americans have heaved a sigh of satisfaction at the signing yesterday of the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, putting an end to more than a decade of broken diplomatic ties and commercial relations which hampered the Central American Common Market and, in general, the programs of the integration plan.

The prolongation of the so-called "dispute" between the two countries of Central America, and the consequent adverse impact on the entire region, combined to aggravate the serious situation on the Isthmus, resulting from the crisis in Nicaragua, the financial and economic difficulties of Costa Rica, the revolutionary turmoil in El Salvador, and the persistent guerrilla activities aimed at destabilizing institutional life in all the countries, on top of negative trends in the world economy.

Of course it is good news that two links that were split asunder for more than 11 years have been joined once again; but it is still disturbing to see the extent to which all the links of the Central American chain have been joined. There are still causes and common causes dating back many years that lead to disunity. Other issues arise under internal and international pressures, clearly visible (and sometimes even explainable) in many cases, difficult to detect in other cases. Some of these situations have obvious results that can be counteracted; others have more covert effects that are difficult to assess and whose force and scope cannot be precisely determined or quantified.

The so-called world "situation" obliges our countries to maintain strict solidarity in order to form a common front in these difficult times. We must pool resources and efforts to achieve the objectives of economic growth and progressive, solid social progress, objectives which can be translated into balanced development, economic growth and general well-being. For this purpose, integrationist agencies and tools must be put to good use, and should even be increased in number or functional capacity, assisted by a decisive political will and a strongly shared judgment.

But the picture we see is not promising: Costa Rica has taken unilateral steps and has imposed emergency measures, which can be explained by its economic circumstances but cannot be justified, given its commitments. It has even refused to take advantage of the possibilities of a concerted regional effort, as has happened more than once during the integrationist process and within the functions of the Common Market.

However, Costa Rica has shown--for whatever reasons--a certain coolness or indifference toward the other Isthmian nations, and has even forgotten the interests of our community by joining or cooperating with groups outside the region.

Nicaragua also seems to be straying from the unified tradition of Central America (we are speaking of the government, not the people), to the point that the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta has had to combat at the Organization of American States an attitude which it considered interventionist, supposedly inspired--we do not want to think it was dictated--by the opinion of a foreign dictatorship that has been instigating and maintaining subversive movements and guerrilla activities in this region.

More serious still, and inexplicable to any Central American, is the attitude of the Nicaraguan delegation with regard to Belize at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. It has allied itself with Mexico, Cuba and the Caribbean states that are in the orbit of the Commonwealth, although earlier it had come out on Guatemala's side and indicated that the United Nations was not the appropriate forum to resolve a territorial controversy between two member states, much less when the two are negotiating the matter by the peaceful means consecrated in the Charter of San Francisco. But Nicaragua, with an unprecedented adherence to foreign interests, has abandoned solidarity, contradicted its jurists and historians, and betrayed a traditional fraternity.

Thus, at a moment when we are facing problems throughout the region, aside from or in addition to our respective national problems, we are lacking in the indispensable solidarity to come to grips with these difficulties from a stronger position. There is no desire to cooperate to control our destiny.

We do not want to believe that our hopes are doomed for a constructive reaction, based on reality and the region's interests and resources. We are not resigned to thinking that the brotherly tradition has been extinguished under the influence of foreign seductions, and that we have ceased encouraging the political will to act in concert. Statesmen, politicians and economists, all the intellectuals of Central America should weigh the situation and draw the conclusions and express the recommendations that will allow us to rebuild and defend the destiny of our common homeland.

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NATIONAL POLICE CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 2

/Text/ In an extraordinary, unprecedented event, last Friday the General Office of the National Police marked the end of the literacy class that the institution has been giving on a national level throughout the year.

At the same ceremony, which took place at the Police Social Club, diplomas were awarded to literacy students from all over the republic, and to the outstanding employees of the institution that made the successful campaign possible.

The General Office of the National Police initiated this extraordinary program, which is benefitting thousands of people who were unable to read and write. But today they have a better future ahead of them.

In order to carry out this great social service, it was necessary to train 1,000 employees of the institution. Also, 800 handbooks for monitors were prepared by the National Police Academy. Employees were trained in a series of six courses that lasted 4 months. Among those people were holders of bachelor's degrees, accounting experts and primary education teachers.

For the present literacy education term, 20,000 students signed up all over the country, in 553 literacy posts in municipalities, villages and hamlets. Of those, a total of 14,301 students passed.

The material resources used for this effort were the following: 80,000 notebooks, 80,000 pencils, 800 monitor handbooks. It was also necessary to buy the following items of furniture: tables, chairs, benches, desks, blackboards and classrooms. All this teaching material and furniture cost a total of 3 million quetzals.

It must be stressed that the general resources used for this campaign were the institution's own property, including some contributions and donations by people and cooperating agencies.

8926

CSO: 3010

PAPER NOTES LEFTIST OPPOSITION TO PEACE TREATY SIGNING

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] Since the 1940's, when the victorious allied powers imposed on the axis countries the peace of the victors, the world has witnessed no peace treaty brought about by the mutual and constructive desire of two states.

It can be said that in the last third of a century the document signed in Lima, Peru by Honduras and El Salvador is the first serious reconciliation achieved by two peoples, and a rare occasion on which the names of two small Latin American countries are resounding throughout the world with edifying comments and praise.

Without exaggeration, it is valid to maintain that the signing of the peace treaty is inaugurating a new era in Central America.

In recent months, and particularly since the conclusion of the civil war in Nicaragua and the coming to power of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], whose sympathies toward Cuba and the Soviet Union have become more apparent with every passing day, virtually all of the planet has been waiting to see what is happening in this part of the world.

World public opinion has followed with interest and concern the course of violence in Guatemala and El Salvador, because it is obvious that international communism is playing a role in this tragedy that has cut off thousands of human lives and threatens to destroy the tradition of freedom that (despite periodic dictatorships) has been the historic constant in the land of Morazan.

Even the least alert observers understand that if Marxist totalitarianism takes over in El Salvador and Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras will fall immediately afterwards, and then the Soviet expansion will travel northward toward Mexico, reaching the very edge

of the southern border of the United States, and what is even more serious, controlling the Mexican oil production, which is one of the largest in the western hemisphere.

In this highly sensitive situation, the peace treaty has come as an obstacle blocking the strategy of Soviet-Cuban communism. The agents of red imperialism have always viewed the split between Honduras and El Salvador with enthusiasm, since, as a result of this division, any effective action undertaken between the two states for the control of subversive maneuvers in the border area was next to impossible.

The best evidence that totalitarianism is opposed to peace and perceives it as a severe obstacle to its plans is the official statement of the tiny but still very harmful PCH [Communist Party of Honduras], which was published in a newspaper in the capital.

In this message, laden with hatred and verbal virulence, which tries to conceal the fears of the Soviet agents about a possible combination of the security forces to combat subversion, the PCH reveals itself as an advocate of violence and destruction, fiercely attacking the settlement that has brought about a reconciliation between two peoples and has opened up new possibilities for a positive future for the inhabitants of the region.

And there is more: There is a small but very significant detail that almost no one has publicly mentioned. At the ceremony in Lima the foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica were present. The only one absent was the minister of foreign relations of Nicaragua.

Is there perhaps some connection between the absence of the Nicaraguan foreign minister and the statement of the Communist Party of Honduras against peace?

We believe the readers of LA PRENSA, as intelligent people, can answer that.

As for the rest, we call on all people of good will among our citizens to be aware that there is a conflagration in Central America which, from one moment to the next, may reach our house.

And we ask them to understand that the peace agreement is one of the tools to normalize the situation and to help legal means, the party system, elections, and the institutions of an open society to finally replace terror, death, guerrilla attacks and destruction.

If we clearly grasp this fundamental fact, we will all give our support to the peace treaty. And by so doing, we will be laying the foundations for a political solution to the great crisis confronting Central America, a crisis that challenges the survival of freedom, and which we must overcome for the sake of civilization, justice, development and peace.

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BRIEFS

LITERACY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED--About 27,000 adult Hondurans are attending night schools throughout the country on a daily basis with a view to learning to read and write or continuing their primary studies on 4 levels. This information, provided by the General Adult Literacy Office, indicates that the large number of students are distributed in 152 schools, 117 of them state-run and the balance private. The students are being taught by 654 teachers, who have previously been given special educational training, on the basis of flexible programs which facilitate easy learning by the students. The General Adult Literacy Office has said repeatedly that primary schooling on four levels for adults has yielded significant results, because it shortens the stay of those enrolled in courses and gives them the basic knowledge so they can later go on to secondary school.

[Text] [Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 3] 5131

CANARY SECTION

NICARAGUA

ALSOA024 ANOMALOUS NOTES RESTRICTIONS ON FREE EXPRESSION

VA212012 (Lima) 1111 ACAN 10 Spanish DC47 LMT 20 Nov 80

120011. Panama City, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo said here today that many Nicaraguans feel freedom of expression in Nicaragua has been somewhat restricted by devices that ban any news unfavorable to the revolution.

According to the Nicaraguan Archbishop, who is in Panama attending the 19th meeting of the Central American Episcopal Conference, the Sandinist government has not forbidden the spreading of the Gospel. He indicated, however, that among the middle-level cadres are those who preach materialism.

Obando y Bravo said the Church helped with the literacy campaign several months ago in Nicaragua and has also collaborated in several other campaigns, but "we have also abandoned other matters that have not seemed right to us."

He explained, for instance, that for a while middle-level cadres have sought to abolish Christmas.

The Church has denounced a similar attitude followed among high-ranking Sandinist leaders.

According to Obando y Bravo, the Church has maintained several dialogues with the national revolutionary front and with the Sandinist front.

At first these dialogues were held to talk about political prisoners. In 1978, however, the Church asked for the new (revolutionary) names. To this the rulers answered that the country's independence would always be in state hands, but that the Church would have access to 1980.

Managua (ACAN) Obando y Bravo said the Church still in Nicaragua where it is not proscribed because at present it is being preached.

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MANAGUA'S 'LA PRENSA' URGES SENSIBLE SOLUTION TO UNITY CRISIS

PA740421 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 2

(Editorial: "No Time for Sabre Rattling")

(Text) Every crisis presents the opportunity to advance or fall. Men, like nations, grow by overcoming the crisis they must confront and crumble when their reactions are not adequate to the situation.

Confronted by the crisis caused by the withdrawal from the State Council of important labor, political and business sectors, our revolution faces the opportunity to create more solid bases or to drift into a failure of tragic consequences.

Positive reactions occur when things are seen and analyzed calmly to learn the reasons for them and constructive solutions are sought.

A crisis in unity is caused by the fact that some of the united sectors began to feel uncomfortable and disappointed with the union and, therefore, decided to withdraw. Likewise, people and organizations unite precisely for the opposite reason because they believe it is better to work together and because they see reciprocal benefits in this union. That is to say the forces uniting them are stronger than their differences and their common goals are more important than their differences.

It must be broken today, it is because one of the members believes that this union may compromise the thing. Perhaps because one or more of the reasons which made them want to advance together have disappeared.

Therefore, if a return to unity is desired, then it is the time for mature reflection and to determine what were the factors which made the other sector prefer the risks and disadvantages of acting alone, rather than continue united. A crisis in unity is solved only by sincerely analyzing the factors which damaged the relationship and determining what mistakes may have been made. A crisis in unity is solved by listening to the other part, establishing common goals and eliminating obstacles.

A crisis in unity is not solved by sabre rattling to arouse hatreds against those who have withdrawn. A man or woman who ends his marriage by berating the one who is no longer together. On the contrary, this attitude will only reinforce the belief that the other party's opinion will continue to be very important.

In the present attitudes of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), and its organizations, there are two trends: one is prudent, although it feels irritated at what is considered to be a senseless attitude on the part of the sectors who abandoned the State Council. It abstains from offending and calls to a return to unity. There is, however, another aggressive trend which rattles sabres and uses the laws of history and enemies.

It would be tragic and bad for the country, and the aggressive sectors themselves, if their trend prevails. This is no time for emotional outbursts. If we analyze the events affecting this revolution, we will see that they have always been caused by a lack of calm analysis. If on the other hand, we analyze its successes and additional advances, we shall find that on every occasion good sense prevailed. Today, the revolution's possibilities for success or failure confront the same choices of being calm or impulsive, conciliatory or hostile.

The present crisis presents problems but also offers immense possibilities for building a better base. If a crisis occurred it was because things were going wrong, perhaps not fully known. Let us again jointly find the path to coexistence and let us find this vibration of solidarity and harmony which our dead and God, Himself, require from us.

'BARBICADA' ARTICLE SCHEMES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY MANEUVERS

PA141622 Managua Radio Sardinia in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Nov 80

(Article by Federico Lopez--read by ANNOUNCER)

[Text] There is a crisis in the private enterprise council, COSEP, says a militant article by Federico Lopez published in today's edition of BARBICADA that began circulating at 0600. Evidently, it was the objective of reactionaries within the COSEP and the rightwing parties to create a political crisis for the sandinista revolution. This crisis was first supposed to affect institutions and joint military sector spectrum.

Nationalists, they have the mercenary writers and spoken media, whose mills of calumny and misinformation are well-oiled, to try to project that image both inside the country and abroad. Their attempt to generate that image to make the masses disavow the Sandinista National Liberation Front's (FSLN) power and legitimacy of this fatherland of death, to secure national sovereignty and the revolutionary achievements have moved as to clarify this problem.

[Text] We must believe the opinion of those who affirm that this provocation could generate a crisis. In any bourgeois state, be it a military dictatorship or formal democracy, which continues to be a dictatorship for the humble, the concentration of political power based on the political, military, administrative and ideological structures of the state could certainly generate a crisis when an important or majority sector of its parliament withdraws, that is an important sector of its bourgeois base, because the people do not support it. Such is the case of countries such as Italy, where the withdrawal of a portion of the government by an important parliamentary sector can unseat a government (which will call for a reshuffling of the government through a process of alliances or negotiations on which the interests of the people depend directly or indirectly).

[Text] With the case of Nicaragua, the case of a bourgeois state of the mercenary and reactionary interests with the withdrawal of the COSEP and other institutions leading to with the sandinista government they represent, would not start the process desired by the reactionaries.

[Text] In any case, if the case of a dictatorship or formal democracy, which only leads to the dreams of the bourgeoisie will-state, their maneuver to quit the State Council system in that formal democracy they dream of, is a political

decision in - (1961). They must understand, even at the cost of repeated failures, that the popular Sandinist revolution has been generated by the militant action of all the people. The recent popular victory of a struggle of more than 20 years which has now been politically consolidated in the new revolutionary state and in the people organized in political power.

Therefore, in the new Nicaragua, the force of power of the state cannot be reduced to the substance and strength of its institutions or only to the strength of its political, military, administrative or ideological instruments, no matter how powerful these may be, and they really are.

The strength of the state and of the Sandinist revolutionary process must be measured from the point that it involves a revolutionary project which reflects the historical aspirations of the exploited and oppressed, transformed in the national force which was capable of bringing about the triumph of the Sandinist revolution and which constitutes the only and principle guarantee of its consolidation and progress.

And in this force - which is the national aspiration of the people, following the triumph, was an appeal and themselves to peaceful work in - (1961) and of revolutionizing the revolution and ending the rule of the FSLN - that guerrilla army, the armed military power the Sandinist people's army and the Interior Ministry movement became the backbone, around which the defense of the revolution is organized.

And also, in the case of the people's army, who after the productive effort engaged in - (1961) the defense, the very same units were fighting the FSLN's forces. The productive apparatus destroyed and disorganized with the danger and with the same soldiers, the people is a unit themselves in - (1961) the state and the revolution - (1961) the revolution.

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We must also speak of the patriotic businessman, who cultivated more than 120,000 manzanas of cotton, thousands of manzanas of sugar cane, produced most of the coffee and who is not in Nicaragua like a pawn of imperialism to conspire with Somozism or neoSomozism, disguised as a Social Democrat, a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement or a Social Christian. He is alongside the people creating the economic independence of the country and today, when imperialism manipulates as puppets the COSEP leaders, they are occupied with the workers and technicians in securing the harvesting of crops.

In summary, given the political and social base of the state, of the solid worker-peasant alliance, around whom national unity evolves, with all the patriotic sectors of the nation, what crisis could be created by the crazed decision of an infinite minority of lackeys of imperialism.

Obviously, they cannot generate any social, institutional, political, or economic crisis. We are sure that the workers and all the patriotic sectors, including the businessmen, will know how to emerge with strengthened unity from these confrontations.

National unity gains more strength each day in the face of the attacks by imperialism and its allies and in the face of the social and economic difficulties we have to overcome to build the new Nicaragua. We are certain, and say this with concern, because this revolution has always added and not subtracted, that it is in COSEP and in the reactionary parties where a crisis is being generated--a crisis because of their political calculations, because they are being unveiled day after day as mere puppets of selfish interests and internationalist maneuvers of the enemy of humanity, a crisis because their conduct does not express the least social or political, progressive interest, a crisis because they will wind up in the trashcan and quagmire of the counterrevolution perhaps sooner than history demands.

'BARRICADA' EDITORIAL FOR THE COSEP, MON

PAJAL384 MARRAGUA BARRICAADA 10 Spanish 1/ Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial "Economic and Political Factors Cannot Be Separated"]

[Text] One of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] leaders (Rosendo Diaz) also a member of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers [UNAPL] speaking for the coffee growers, said, that they agree with COSEP's attitudes and are willing to continue producing. The COSEP communique says that its critical attitude (withdrawal from State Council) "does not mean that we will desert in our determination to produce with greater efficiency and to strive daily to raise our country from its economic prostration."

This support, which still has not been given by the National Democratic Movement [MND] leadership, which pulled COSEP out of the State Council, is clumsily contrived when it now says that the producing sectors are in agreement with COSEP's political attitude.

All private entrepreneurs agree, this has been admitted by their own organization since 1978, that the task of national reconstruction cannot be achieved without political stability. This stability has been guaranteed by Sandinism while reconstruction, getting the MND in complicity with COSEP's leadership, have tried to discharge the MND. However, COSEP ideologically states that it will continue in practice within the framework outlined by the revolution. COSEP says this because it is aware that most businessmen are in favor of the economic reactivation program.

However, the Herald says that "the withdrawal from the State Council was not a protest against economic prostration but rather against the manner in which the country's future is being managed, because political has nothing to do with economics."

COSEP, made by the private sector's direct and indirect support of economic reconstruction and the lack of support of the government's policies, as determined at the Managua Assembly, is apparently seeking involvement of leave from the MND sector to handle political matters which have nothing to do with economics. This reveals the existing contradictions, which reflect the weakness of their arguments that they to justify their political positions and the MND's effort to take COSEP into the imperialist field.

CHAMORRO SAYS COUNTRY HEADING TO COMMUNISM

PA150222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1944 GMT 14 Nov 30

[Text] San Jose, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--According to Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, there is evidence that Nicaragua is heading for communism.

During a visit to Costa Rica, the Nicaraguan journalist, member of LA PRENSA's Directive Council in Managua, met with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, with whom he discussed his country's developments.

Chamorro affirmed that the Marxist-tendency in Nicaragua is confirmed by the formation of a state-party controlled by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Besides, he added, the advanced process of militarization currently underway in the country shows there is interest in forming a communist state.

According to him, this process of militarization is not being well received because the resources spent on it could be used for other, more necessary purposes.

He indicated that another proof of Nicaragua's turn to the left is the education imparted to youth in the high schools. However, he added, the tendency is more visible in the state's current control of the communications media.

Regarding this, he affirmed that 80 percent of the radio stations are controlled by Sandinism, as are two of the three existing newspapers.

In his opinion, everybody knows that the one that rules--and government members admit this--is the Sandinist front's national directorate. The reconstruction plans in the administration of the policy outlined by the directorate, he added.

According to Chamorro, it was more dangerous to be a journalist in Somoza's day, but he recalled two decrees recently promulgated by the Nicaraguan government, which ban criticism of either the economy or national security.

He affirmed that those decrees ban all information on strikes, demonstrations, the interruption of public services, shortages of basic products, armed clashes and other issues.

Further on, Chamorro indicated that in Nicaragua there is a marked difference between communism and democracy.

He described last week's incidents, when Alfonso Robelo was prevented from holding a public demonstration in Nandaime, as counterproductive.

This was to have been a democratic-civic activity, he said in conclusion, and the fact that this type of activity is being blocked leads to frustration in a country that is trying to establish a pluralist democracy.

CSO: 3010

'BARRICADA' SCORES OPPOSITION SECTORS ATTITUDES

PA200441 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "We Warned Them!"]

[Excerpts] On 10 November BARRICADA published an editorial defining the attitudes and trends of political parties and economic groups toward the revolution. Hard facts have confirmed our predictions: the recent higher council of private enterprise [COSEP] statement, published in LA PRENSA with such great ado, and events at yesterday's session of the State Council are proof that we were right. The attitude of the various groups for some months, an attitude created by pressure from the more reactionary groups within these organizations and in open opposition to the interests of its progressive sectors, has made them commit this tremendous political error.

It is a political error because they have tried childishly to sabotage, willingly or not, the body that represents the highest expression of national unity. It is immature because it is improper for representatives of organizations to do, and because this crude sabotage can be explained only by a lack of experience, by obstinacy, by emotionalism and by mistaken political appraisals of the revolutionary process.

Blind in their analyses and conclusions, they believe these attitudes can cause the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front to be hesitant. Fools! They do not want to understand that actions and attitudes such as those yesterday in the State Council feed the campaigns of the revolution's enemies.

This irrational spirit, this lack of political maturity, will only lead them closer to the swamp where the counterrevolutionaries, the resentful and the deluded harbor vain hopes of reversing the process.

One thing should be made clear: none of these actions will affect the revolution. When good sense prevails and meditation and not haste cools the now heated heads, they will realize their mistake and profit from the experience. Let us hope this will help strengthen national unity before it is too late and that they will leave this dangerous path and avoid the contamination of counterrevolution.

CSO: 4

MASS ORGANIZATIONS WANT RESPECT FROM PRIVATE MEDIA

PA142224 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Popular organizations have asked LA PRENSA to show more respect toward the Nicaraguan people. Distorted reports by this newspaper constitute a form of disrespect toward our people, the organizations have stated.

The continuous and systematic manipulation of reports in the private communications media, such as the newspaper LA PRENSA and the Radio Corporacion Radio Station, show disrespect for the people of Nicaragua and for the memory of those martyred in the cause of national liberation. This statement was made today by representatives of popular organizations during a roundtable discussion broadcast today by Radio Deportes.

Additionally, the organizations said that those media are trying to revive the maxim of divide and conquer which was often applied by the Somozists to labor unions that were struggling to achieve their social demands.

The following are some of the statements that express the position of the mass organizations regarding the manipulation of news by the private media.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] This biased and harmful position of manipulating, with ill intentions, the information provided to the people has been manifested in the past few hours in the attempt to manipulate the latest events, which is an act of irresponsibility and provocation that causes great concern among all the popular organizations.

Radio Corporacion [words indistinct] to the individuals who, with the most absolute indiscretion and irresponsibility, have made statements that question the truth of the official statements made by our revolutionary government. LA PRENSA has not said a single objective word regarding the events at El Cerezo, but has reported quote, arrests within the higher council of private enterprise [COSEP], unquote, portraying the logical measures that the revolutionary government must take to tie the hands of the counterrevolutionaries who are conspiring against our fatherland and against our future as measures against COSEP.

In [unintelligible] the official communique issued by our government while reporting the arrests, do they perhaps intend to point out reports on the state of [unintelligible] tomorrow? Do they wish to give the impression that he was

arrested first [before being killed]? Do they perhaps wish to persist in the offensive comparison of the criminal practices of the Somozist government with legitimate actions for the defense of our fatherland, which are the duty of the revolutionary government?

We ask these questions publicly, because it is time for the organized people to demand more respect from those who control the private media; more respect for our people and for our government, which is not the product of any pact or compromise, but rather the product of the struggle and the blood of the best sons of our fatherland.

Third [as heard, no first or second given], this continuous and systematic manipulation of information is designed to divide our people, to divide the businessmen and other sectors of private enterprise from the rest of the people, to divide the people from the government, to divide the government, to divide the people from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and even to divide the FSLN itself with statements to the effect that there are patriotic and radical sectors within it.

There is a maxim which says: divide and conquer, and this is surely the strongest desire of the reactionary minorities which are unable to imagine a genuinely democratic country in which the people fully exercise power.

Fourth, we consider it our duty to alert all of our members and all of the national and international public to this anti-people maneuver that the reactionary sectors have carried out. The starting point of this maneuver has been the provocation and manipulation of the media that are in their hands.

Fifth, we call on all sectors of the people, including the patriotic and honest businessmen, to turn their backs on these unpatriotic attempts to disrupt national unity and on the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who wish to betray our fatherland. Our united position will be expressed vigorously in the streets of Managua and in the highways of the department on Wednesday, 14 November, at 12:00.

FOR THE REASON, we say that participation in Wednesday's rally is an act of defense of the fatherland and a vote for national unity. [end recording]

FRENCH OFFICIAL VISITOR PRAISES SANDINIST REVOLUTION

Radio's Nicaragua Dia'una Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Nov 80

(less) Following a most fruitful visit for Nicaragua, the French secretary of state for foreign affairs, Olivier Stirn, left the country today.

During his stay in Nicaragua, the French official this morning held a cordial meeting with members of the revolutionary government: Companeros Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Arturo Cruz and Revolution Commander Daniel Ortega. He discussed the current violence in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala with them. The ranking French official said:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] As responsible men, you were able to confront the situation and did not engage in reprisals that would have in fact started the cycle of violence provoked by violence. [words indistinct] Your actions left a definitely positive balance. [end recording]

At Arturo Cruz, in turn, summarized the results of the visit of the representative of the French Government as follows:

[Begin recording] Right after the revolutionary victory France offered us its cooperation. This was limited, however, to emergency needs, such as food, medicines and clothing. The French Parliament showed great interest in making this cooperation more effective and as a result of that, a decision was made to enter into a more formal program. Recently the finance ministers of our two countries signed an Agreement in Paris for a credit of \$4 million francs to be used mostly in a textile project and to help our balance of payments.

In talks with the visiting secretary of state for foreign affairs, Olivier Stirn, it was agreed that once that project is completed, efforts will be made to maintain an ever increasing exchange between our two countries, not only financially, but also culturally and politically. [end recording]

Later, the French secretary of state was invited to open today's session of the State Council.

Before boarding the plane, the French official held a news conference at the flag room at the Augusto Cesar Sandino international airport in Managua in which he said the Nicaraguan revolution is unique because of the way various economic groups have been reconciled within a climate of authentic pluralist democracy.

The Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez presented the distinguished visitor with some Nicaraguan craftsmanship pieces as mementos from our liberated country.

CSO: 3010

'VOA' DISREGARDS BENEFITS OF REVOLUTION

PACT1921 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The VOA and Reaction"]

[Text] After affirming in its introduction to Latin America, that it reflects "the U.S. Government's official policy," the Voice of America (VOA) broadcast a commentary yesterday that followed precisely the ideals of the most reactionary sectors here and abroad. We do not know if the commentary in question really reflects the official U.S. policy, but it does contradict President Carter's recent statements stressing the "pluralist and democratic" nature of our process.

We must point out, however, that the VOA's attacks on the revolution are clearly in keeping with the positions held by domestic reaction, so they might reflect the feelings of the most reactionary U.S. Government sectors.

An example of this is the station's report on the death of counterrevolutionary Jorge Salazar. At no time did the VOA mention what everybody knows: that Salazar was fully involved in counterrevolutionary activities and that at the time of his death he was carrying out activities connected with the criminal goals of the counterrevolution.

The station ignored Commander Tomas Borge's explanations, which it had broadcast 24 hours earlier and it did not even mention the confession made by Salazar's accomplices, who are currently under arrest.

Be means of these voluntary and deliberate omissions, the VOA links the counterrevolutionary's death to alleged disrespect for human rights in Nicaragua. It has done so without stopping to think, let alone say, that it was Salazar who had conspired against the rights of the immense majority of our people who, for the first time in their history, have begun to enjoy these rights.

The VOA commentary--which somehow reminds one of the famous communiques released by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise's pro-Nicaraguan Democratic Movement's leaders--even hinted at economic blackmail when it affirmed that on the part of the revolution there is an alleged commitment (compromise) to the national private sector, guaranteed by U.S. gold.

The VOA gives priority to the interests of a minority within Nicaraguan society and disregards the benefits that the revolution provides for the traditionally forgotten majority of our people.

The VOA should not worry about the interests of that minority. What it should worry about is the negative effect that commentaries, such as the one broadcast yesterday, have on the United States and its foreign policy.

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL VIEWS BACKGROUND TO SALAZAR KILLING

PA261558 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "An Unprecedented Provocation"]

[Excerpt] Now that the interior minister has confirmed Jorge Salazar Arguello's participation in armed counterrevolutionary activities and that the specific circumstances in which he died in a confrontation have been disclosed, one cannot avoid analysing his death and the causes that motivated it.

One cannot lose sight of the sociopolitical context that made him choose the wrong path in an effort to foil the revolution in connivance with the Somocist guards that bled our country and with the other external forces. In other words, it was Salazar Arguello himself who, by carrying out actions that jeopardized the security and peace of our people, acted hastily and rejected the institutional paths of dialog and participation that the revolution has established for those who are sincerely willing to sacrifice in order to reconstruct the fatherland.

Commander Wheelock has already revealed both the full magnitude of the reactionary conspiracy currently being plotted to attack the revolutionary process and the serious threats hovering over our country. But while our vanguard asks the people to prepare themselves to defend national sovereignty and to concentrate on the priority tasks of national reconstruction, there are those who insist on maintaining an irresponsible and provocative attitude, opposed to the interests and dignity of the people.

This is the position adopted by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and the newspaper LA PRENSA. The first imprudently describes Salazar's death as a "political crime," while the paper has dedicated itself to magnifying the figure of a man who died tragically but who chose his own destiny when he conspired against our revolutionary people.

Do they not realize the gravity of the activities in which Jorge Salazar was involved? Or are they deliberately trying to legitimize the counterrevolutionary path that Salazar chose when they say that "Nicaragua as a whole will be grateful for the way in which you sacrificed your life."

Both these stands are extremely dangerous and it should be made clear that those who hold them have been warned by both our people and their vanguard. Our leaders have already indicated the path of true and patriotic reflection, for only by pointing out the mistaken path taken by Salazar can actions of the type that bring only pain and mourning to the Nicaraguan family be avoided in the future.

Those who reject this view and persist in their irresponsible provocations must realize that they are opposing the interests of the people and the nation and that in this area they will be fought relentlessly. However, there is still time to reflect.

CSO: 3010

FARM WORKERS OFFER VOLUNTEER WORK

FA259105 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Statement by Edgardo Garcia, secretary general of the Farmworkers Association, to "Extra" newscast; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] The participation of the farmworkers as well as all the workers in the revolution is based on our experiences, our struggle as part of the revolution. [sentence as heard] To this effect, we promoted a campaign effective 8 November, and that is our greatest achievement, not only from an economic and organizational point of view, but from the political point of view of training of workers. We hope to achieve a high rate of volunteer work to specifically show our organization's support for the reconstruction process. We also hope to form part of the Sandinist People's militias in order to defend the revolution.

The continuation of the literacy campaign is another part of our campaign and we will continue with the progress and training of the many compañeros who participated in the literacy campaign this past summer. Naturally, we cannot forget that the two main aspects--understanding our contribution to the revolution in the process of reconstruction as well as defending the revolution--are taken very much into consideration in our campaign. This is now a very good opportunity for our class, the farmworkers, to join this task. Therefore, from 12 through 30 November, the farmworkers are holding assemblies in all our grassroots organizations, with the abovementioned purposes. Then, from 26 through 30 December, we will be learning of the results of the volunteer work tasks and of the process of joining the Sandinist People's militias, and other social tasks which all workers are going to organize in all the grassroots organizations.

CSO: 3010

U.S., JAMAICAN ELECTIONS PRAISED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] There have been two elections in the Americas recently: in Jamaica and the United States. In both elections, the officials and parties who were in power were defeated by a wide margin in favor of a new leader and a new party to occupy the helm of the ship of state.

Why hold elections? So the people can change leaders when they want to, to approve and disapprove and thus be masters of their own fate.

Speaking of the case of Jamaica, it is almost certain that Mr Manley and his followers were convinced and would have sworn that the people were with them, but the election results were overwhelmingly contrary to their hopes.

In Jamaica Prime Minister Manley was trying to socialize the country through Marxism, and thought that the people liked that doctrine; that the class struggle, the deterioration of free enterprise, the bureaucratization of the state, the drop in the number of landowners and the increase in the amount of property owned by the people, a tendency toward single unions and single parties, the reduction of individual rights and the appraisal of a man according to his immersion in society, the massification of the people, the substitution of the God of the forefathers by new exotic doctrines that gave out the caramels that God could not give, intimate friendship with Cuba and Cuban interference in Jamaican affairs: Mr Manley thought that all this pleased the people. He implemented these ideas and continued to put them into effect, but the people took advantage of the outlet supplied by the elections and in a civilized manner said no. They used that marvelous instrument of popular power and the force that comes from being in the majority, and replaced Mr Manley with another leader with an ideology more in keeping with the will of the people.

Thanks to the elections, Jamaica has saved itself not only from the totalitarianism that Mr Manley wanted to impose, but also from violent agitation and civil war, because when people have the opportunity to express their will, when people have an effective means to influence their own destiny and approve or disapprove of what their leaders do, then there is no need for violence or wars that cause hunger, desolation and regression to change the destiny of the people.

8926

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST SEES NO REASON TO FEAR REAGAN

PA150307 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Felix Pedro Espinoza: "Let Us Show Reagan That He Is Wrong"]

[Text] Since the electoral campaign began in the United States, several Nicaraguans have voiced their concern over the government platform and public statements of the Republican candidate, former actor Ronald Reagan. This concern was even more noticeable among certain Sandinist leaders and officials of the present government, many of whom even said that if Reagan won the elections world peace would be endangered. Others, very worried over his statements on the policy he will implement toward Latin America, even believe that Reagan will militarily intervene in Central America, particularly in our fatherland.

I think this is improbable, due to the negative experiences of the United States in connection with this type of action. This is also unlikely due to the modern world's situation, the diplomatic force that the Latin American countries have proven that they have, and the support of the countries that comprise the nonaligned bloc, to which we belong.

The U.S. president-elect argues that the Nicaraguan revolution is headed for Marxism-Leninism and that we will soon become a satellite of Russia through Cuba. He says that this is his major concern and that he will try to prevent this situation for the good of Central America and of our own revolution.

If our revolution does not show any signs of moving the way that Reagan thinks it will and if the current government and its leaders are sure that this process will move along democratic and truly free paths, I do not see any reason to fear Reagan. The logical thing would be to show the new U.S. president that he is wrong in his views; that this is not a communist revolution, but rather a process of profound structural changes in all areas; that we are really a nonaligned country; that we are building a new socio-political and economic system that will not be an imitation of any other system and perhaps will serve as a model for other developing countries; and that this system will not be dependent, capitalistic or totalitarian.

If that is our goal, why fear Reagan?

Let us continue with our process within the guidelines mentioned above and we will gain greater respect from both the new gringo president and the other countries that have voiced their doubts about our revolutionary process. By then, Reagan himself will be one of our best friends.

U.S. ELECTIONS CITED AS EXAMPLE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 2

/Commentary by Pedro Chamorro/

/Text, Often we hear new adjectives that add bias to or limit the true meaning of the word democracy. It is the very people who do not believe in the single type of democracy who are interested in distorting and limiting this word. That is why we hear them speak of the "bourgeois democracy" and "popular democracy."

The term "bourgeois democracy" is applied to those of us who believe that power comes from the people through the voting booth. The term "popular democracy" is used to define the eternal power (which cannot be questioned in democratic elections) of what they continually call the "vanguard," which is supposed to represent the people forever.

Those of us who believe in democracy in the fullest sense of the word cannot recognize in this "popular democracy" a true democracy, and that is why it is commonly labeled with the political term "communism."

As simple as that, the characteristics of a communist totalitarian regime are identical to those of a regime which, in order to temporarily hide its true colors, becomes identified with the "popular democracy," because its true name has fallen out of favor.

But there is only one democracy; it is the democracy of men such as Carter, Carlos Andres Perez, Carazo Odio, Rafael Caldera, Jose Figueres and others who are capable of shedding a tear over losing the elections and then saying: "This hurts me, but the people have chosen, and of course I accept their decision."

These words, which in this case were uttered by Carter, had a strong impact on me from the first instant they appeared on the AFP teletype, because in them lies the true essence of democracy: there is no one nobler than the man who accepts his defeat because he is aware that such is the decision the people have made in their secret vote, free from coercion. There is also no one nobler than the victorious man who extends a hand to his defeated adversary, gives him a comforting embrace and says: "See you at the next election."

An endemic disease among totalitarian regimes (no matter what their grammatical disguise) has been the belief that they will last indefinitely; the failure to give others, who are also humans, the opportunity to live, to feel, to think, to express themselves, so that the people can choose who will govern them. This is an endemic and recurring illness, but never permanent. Because everything must come to an end; ideas that were praiseworthy are now ridiculous or frightening, but they are no longer the absolute truth.

Life is evolution, and within that constant evolution even political ideologies become obsolete one day, because they were written for another period in space and time.

Democracy is not a political ideology; it is believing in a just manner of distributing political power among different ideological movements by determining the degree of their popular acceptance as measured at the polls, giving all parties the same conditions of access to the means of communication, financing, transportation, etc. that the government party enjoys. A dictatorship, or narcissistic state, does not believe in these methods because the lifelong representation of the people is something it has appropriated for itself. For this reason it tries to confuse people, using pejorative adjectives to describe that democratic process and those who believe in it.

A single democracy!

The march toward democracy will not cease! Long live the unity of all democratic forces! Fatherland and Liberty! Nicaragua will once again be a republic!

#926

SSO: 3010

REVOLUTION SCORED FOR OPPOSING EXPRESSIONS OF PLURALISM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Dona Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, on the occasion of the well-deserved official tribute to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, made public a patriotic and timely call for unity, which under the present circumstances is particularly significant.

We believe that the main problem to be solved in order to restore unity among Nicaraguans is that of overcoming the dualism into which we have fallen. On the one hand we have an almost exemplary revolution in terms of its constitutional structures, its laws, its concern for social justice, its international position of non-alignment, and all of its basic policies: it claims to be pluralist, to respect the freedom of expression and of union involvement; it has a mixed socioeconomic system; it is democratic, or in the process of democratization, etc.

However, like Janus, the revolution has another face. Its spokesmen and organs of communication as well as its leaders, in statements and analyses, label as reactionaries, biased enemies of the revolution and/or counterrevolutionaries, anyone who promotes or exercises pluralism, anyone who criticizes or simply manifests his freedom of expression. They label "divisionists" anyone who dissents; enemies of the working class anyone who organizes unions freely; enemies of the people those who are not communists. That is, we have a political traffic light that turns green to signal "go," and our leaders tell us: "It's red! Stop!" And often they give tickets for the infraction.

There is no single political line, but two contradictory philosophies.

LA PRENSA is attacked every day. Why? Isn't the freedom of expression one of the conquests of our revolution?

LA PRENSA is part of the revolution, precisely because it was and is free, and because the revolution triumphed by fighting for freedom. It is revolutionary because it exercises its right to criticize; by exercising that right it is with the revolution, but not with its mistakes. Would we be with the people if they refused to allow us to publish the people's complaints, demands or criticisms?

The dualism which is used to judge LA PRENSA is that which is suffered by the entire nation in all major aspects. Our socioeconomic system is mixed; our production is based on socialized labor and on private enterprise labor; our nationalism is Sandinist;

but one or another commander rectifies the legal truth and affirms that the Nicaraguan people consist of just one class. Professionals, clergy, businessmen, farmers, bourgeois people, intellectuals, etc. (including the Government Junta, which is made up of businessmen and bourgeois people) are expelled from nationality. They are pariahs. What are we, then? Nationalists or classists? Who defines us, Sandino the Nicaraguan or Lenin the Russian? The law or the statements of those in power?

This disconcerting duality is apparent in many areas: the labor movement, the indigenous communities, the problem of continuous expropriations not against Somozists but against those who have all their "papers" in order, etc. . . .

There is no unity of methods, and that hinders us from moving forward together.

For Nicaragua to recover its ability for peaceful coexistence, those contradictory extremes must be reduced to unity.

The legal side of the country and the real side should not be hostile toward each other; they should not contradict each other. The revolution should have a single face!

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CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN SAYS REVOLUTION NEEDS TRUE CHRISTIANS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct. 80 p 9

[Text] This is a revolution in which the vast majority of the participants are both Christians and revolutionaries, Dr Moises Hassan Morales, a member of the JGRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta], said in a press conference. Also present at the conference were Dr Arturo Cruz of the JGRN, and delegates going on a mission to visit Rome.

Speaking authoritatively and with great self-possession, Moises Hassan defined the true Christians as those who have chosen the option of the poor, and they must be revolutionaries.

In that way, added the JGRN member, there is no conflict between being a Christian and being a revolutionary, because they are one and the same thing. A person who cares about his fellow human beings is both a true Christian and a revolutionary.

There are of course other people who call themselves Christians, and who are against the revolution. Without trying to be overly schematic, said Hassan, we could almost divide them into those Christians who, because of their ignorance and lack of education, are ensnared by lies and rumors that have for a long time ceased to have any foundation. Naturally, with these people the only thing that can be done is to try to educate them so that they can emerge from their errors and learn to discern what true Christianity is. This sort of individual is a Christian, and is not with the revolution.

Then there are others who claim to be Christians who, in complete cynicism, call on God at their meetings, which they did not do in the past. These are cynics who now go about beating their breast while at the same time they are exploiting their workers in their farms and their factories. They call themselves Christians, but of course they are not.

These are people whose political and economic ambitions clash with the option of the poor. They hypocritically hold on to Christianity, using it as a bastion from which they can fight, as a rallying point to combat the revolution and to try to lead astray the true Christians who are confused, of whom I spoke earlier.

But they are not Christians; for them the only gods are money and power. They are not Christians even though they may beat their breast, although they go to mass every Sunday, receive the sacraments, go to confession, even though they may shout the name of God and praise Him in their meetings. But these people are not Christians.

As for the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] document, Dr. Moises Hassan said that it was not an ideological document, nor a thorough study, and it should not be misinterpreted as such, as it has been. It is an invitation to Christians who want to take part in the revolutionary process; it holds out a hand to those who are in error.

7679
CSO: 3010

TUNNERMAN INSISTS EDUCATION BE INDEPENDENT OF POLITICS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Religious education is the responsibility of parents, and freedom of religion is a fundamental principle of all education at all levels. The classroom is the right place for a discussion of all ideologies, but partisan politics is not suitable there, the minister of education, Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, said on Thursday, 30 October.

He went on to say that freedom of religion is guaranteed by the fundamental statute of rights of the Nicaraguan people.

When he was asked if Marxist-Leninist education was, as has been claimed, a "sine qua non" condition for students taking exams, Dr Tunnerman said: "That is not true."

Students should know, he said, what Marxism, socialism, or liberalism mean, as well as the significance of other political movements. That is important because it is part of their general education. But this should not be interpreted as meaning that a specific political orientation is being imposed.

The Case of BARRICADA and NUEVO DIARIO

Concerning the requirements made by some teachers at some educational centers that their students buy BARRICADA and NUEVO DIARIO, the minister said: On this issue the ministry has said that references to many of the topics being debated in the curriculum, especially in the area of the social sciences, can be found in BARRICADA and other news publications.

In developing these programs, the ministry offered the possibility of using these publications, but their use is not compulsory.

What the teachers are doing is telling their students that, on a particular issue, there is an article that appeared in a given paper or a speech by a revolutionary commander or member of the government junta, which clarifies the government's position on that issue, and then the professors tell the students about the existence of that material.

It is also my understanding that if the students find articles in LA PRENSA which are of interest for their class debates, the students will use that material. It depends on the current issues which are being discussed at the time.

On being told that professors were requiring that their students buy a particular paper, the minister of education said:

The truth is that if there are professors who tell their students to buy this or that paper, that would not be right.

What the professors should do is tell the students where they can find the source, but offering them various possibilities so that they will learn to do research.

The Issue of Christian Education

In speaking of the concern expressed by parents who are asking for a Christian education for their children, he said:

Religious education is the responsibility of each family; that is, each parent gives his children the education that he or she considers appropriate. The state provides a secular, nonreligious education. Still, in Nicaragua we have established that religious schools have full freedom to provide their own education, and that is being done. And in Nicaragua the Sandinist revolution has guaranteed, through the fundamental rights of the Nicaraguan people, the right to choose between private or public education. Religious education can be given in private schools, but in public schools the state can not become involved with any religion, because of the principle of freedom of religion.

"But beyond that," said Dr Tunnerman, "the state is giving subsidies to a number of religious schools, and these subsidies do not prevent them from continuing to give the Christian education which they have traditionally imparted."

7679
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RALLY RAPPED--One of the reasons stated by some government spokesmen for banning the Nandaime rally scheduled by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement was that it was absurd to engage in political rallies when the country was getting ready for the sugar harvest and when the revolution's most urgent task was economic reactivation. However, a large and costly political rally is being organized for today with the support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Party. This rally has been widely announced in the state-owned media and will cost the taxpayers and people who-knows-how-many cordobas and manhours. This rally will also interrupt the rhythms of work in the public sector. Within the pluralism that the government allegedly respects and within the most elemental sense of fairness, what is denied to one party must be denied to the other and the reasons given to one party for this must be given to the other. Justice can make unity prevail better than rallies. [Text] [PA261631 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 2]

DEPARTMENTAL CABINET INAUGURATED IN OCOTAL--(ANN)--On Saturday the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction held its first departmental cabinet meeting. Similar events will be organized periodically to bring together the ministers of state and authorities of the various places where such events are held. The departmental cabinets will function somewhat like consultative councils and they will be comprised of the ministers of state and the local government juntas. Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the government junta, said on opening the first departmental cabinet, which was held in the city of Ocotal in the central part of the country, that these councils must help to jointly confront the problems of the various departments and municipalities of Nicaragua. During the first cabinet meeting held, each of the municipal representatives explained his town's most pressing problems, especially in connection with [word indistinct], the supply of staples, schools and other such issues. They also expressed the organized people's willingness to carry out voluntary work to save the central government's resources and help the Sandinist people's revolution. [Text] [PA242142 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80]

STATE BANANA ENTERPRISES CREATED--The Nicaraguan Government has created the state banana enterprise which will be in charge of relations with the U.S. transnational Standard Fruit Company and national producers. The information was revealed during a meeting held by members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction with Nicaraguan banana labor leaders who had reported on the extremely poor salaries

and living conditions existing on plantations controlled by the transnational company and by private owners. Government junta member Sergio Ramirez said that a new contract is being negotiated with the U.S. concern which will continue exporting the fruit because it controls the international market. He said that the Nicaraguan state concern will be a branch of the Agricultural Development Ministry and will have a production council on which labor will be represented. [Text] [PA230212 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 80]

SALAZAR SLAYING--Last night the Interior Ministry issued a communique stating that engineer Jorge Salazar, president of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers (UPANIC) and vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, had been killed in a clash with state security forces. This tragic report has caused uneasiness and resentment in the private sector and among friends of the late business leader. When Salazar was killed he was accompanied by another person, who is being held by the state security forces and, who will be presented to the press to establish responsibility in this thorny case which has affected a large part of the Nicaraguan people. Jorge Salazar was considered a leader of the private enterprise sector, and on several recent occasions he acted as mediator between the government and the private sector during difficult situations. Several opposition parties and representatives of the private sector have widely discussed the death of Jorge Salazar, who left the Nicaraguan Development Institute at 1500 yesterday to keep a date with death. He was to have attended a UPANIC meeting, but he never arrived. Fate was waiting for him near El Crucero. [Excerpts] [PA190051 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 80]

ARCE ON REAGAN ELECTION--Madrid 12 Nov (EFE)--Sandinist commander Bayardo Arce said here today that "Reagan's election as U.S. president has spurred on the more reactionary Latin American sectors." He made this statement on his arrival in Madrid at the head of the Nicaraguan delegation that will participate in the Socialist International Congress which will open tomorrow. Commenting on Reagan's triumph, the Sandinist revolutionary commander emphasized: "Reagan's statements during his electoral campaign about Central America, and Nicaragua in particular, have encouraged the more reactionary sectors in the area." Commenting on whether the new U.S. president will carry out the threats which were made during his electoral campaign, regarding Nicaragua, Bayardo Arce retorted: "Spokesmen of the U.S. administration have emphasized that there is a great difference between what is said during the electoral campaign and the later presidential behavior." The Sandinist commander said that Reagan's election will not change Nicaragua's policies toward the United States. "Nicaragua's policies, he said, do not depend on whoever may be ruling in the United States." With regard to Manley's defeat in Jamaica and its effects on the Central American and Caribbean area, Bayardo said: "There is a trend to the right." "Imperialism, he said, has not lost ground in other continents and has centered its attention now on Latin America." Commander Bayardo Arce will head the Nicaraguan delegation that will participate at the Socialist International Congress in Madrid. [Text] [PA142324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2038 GMT 12 Nov 80]

DAILY CRITICIZES CARTER'S OAS SPEECH

PY261722 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The Swan Song?"]

[Text] According to commentaries released in the wake of President Carter's speech at the OAS inaugural session, there was surprise over the fact that the outgoing U.S. President referred almost exclusively to the human rights topic and his government's position on it as if this were the only important thing within the complex mechanism of inter-American relations.

Attention was also elicited by Carter's almost desperate announcement that the human rights policy, as he conceives it, will not end with his administration. He expressed hope that under Mr Reagan the issue may continue to be handled in the same manner.

On the same night of Carter's speech, a radio commentator said in the United States that "Mr Carter erroneously thought his defeat and Reagan's triumph had aroused jubilation in those Latin American countries which have been permanently harassed on the human rights issue by the Democratic administration and reacted with threatening anger, which is not suitable for a President of the United States."

The commentator added: "There has been no such jubilation." But a sense of relief because it is reasonably believed that the human rights policy will continue under Mr Reagan's administration, but stripped of Mr Carter's semireligious blind fanaticism and focused on a realistic political criterion which will permit the United States to recover the good will of those friends and allies it has lost because of Mr Carter's irritating way of conducting the question of human rights."

We believe that the commentator is as right as he can be on the issue since, after all, Mr Carter's human rights policy, despite being so persistent and sometimes impertinent, has neither succeeded in "destabilizing" one single Latin American country nor in promoting a "democratization" which would have pleased the U.S. radicals--except in the case of Nicaragua, whose "democratization" is inevitably taking it to communism and to indulgence in rehearsals for becoming a second Cuba by promoting terrorism abroad, as it did in our country by causing Somoza's death, and in Nicaragua itself by machinegunning to death the most prominent leader of the democratic opposition still remaining in the country.

Now, we repeat that the only reaction elicited in Latin America by the departure of Mr Carter from the White House and the installation of a new, more mature and conscientious leadership, which will be that of Mr Reagan, is a sense of relief and nothing more, relief because, above all, we are interested in strengthening the Western world, because only a strong West could force greater prudence and caution in the overwhelming advance of communism in the world. At this point, it is proper to repeat an idea expressed by Kissinger in his memoirs--that is, that the USSR did not have to follow the "divide to conquer" principle, which has been observed by all imperialist nations since early in history, because the West, through Carter's human rights policy, has served up its own divisions to the USSR on a silver platter.

A suitable summing up of these 4 years in which the West's road to hell was paved with good intentions is the conclusion of the above commentator, who more or less said that in his last and almost violent speech at the OAS, Mr Carter gave proof of what he thought the President of the United States should be: a missionary. He also gave proof of what he never wanted to be or never could be: a statesman who leads the most powerful free country of the world which, under his government, lost friends and allies, permitted communist expansion and forced his country into a status of military inferiority regarding aggressive and imperialistic communism.

Furthermore, it was not the Latin American votes, but those of his fellow citizens which caused the spectacular defeat of both Carter, his party and his policy.

CSO: 3010

PAPER REFUTES HUMAN RIGHTS ACCUSATIONS

PY262301 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 25 Nov 80 p 24

[Article by Gil Gonzales: "Never Has Communism Been Given so Many Facilities as With Carter"]

[Text] Marxism--which is remarkably well organized as far as propaganda is concerned, and which many times has incredible influence with organizations and persons seemingly democratic and above reproach--has categorized Paraguay with the countries that allegedly violate human rights. The Marxists have bundled us together with Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Somoza's Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. They tied up the bundle and presented it to the supreme court, which was to pronounce us guilty with its usual incorruptible impartiality.

At the time the court was made up of countries of Marxist leanings. Those who feel friendly toward Fidel Castro and those who, in order to disguise their lack of decisiveness toward the Soviet Union, had decided to fight the anticommunist nations under the overstimulated pretext of demanding respect for human rights.

Never has a U.S. Administration been infiltrated so much by Marxists as the one which is now at the end of its mandate by virtue of the overwhelming, crushing decision of the U.S. people. Never has a U.S. Government evidenced so much ignorance of the Latin American status quo and never has it handled its traditional friends in such a negative manner or given so many facilities to communist infiltration in the decisionmaking mechanisms of the free countries.

This infiltration has been so deep that they even tied the CIA's hands to the absurd extent that one of the most outstanding members of the Senate proposed that the CIA be asked to report in advance on the operations it was planning to carry out abroad, even the most secret ones. Can you imagine the CIA, the investigative and espionage organization which is supposed to continually guard the security of the union and preclude the plans that communist powers may have against the U.S. allies, having to disclose its secret plans before implementing them? If a proposal of this kind is not the offspring of a procommunist, then we have to give up because it is obvious that we know nothing of politics.

But let us go back to our original subject and refute the false image of Paraguay created by the Marxists and the para-Marxists. We would like to say categorically that long before Carter, long before a lady who calls herself chairman of the Paraguayan human rights commission began her suspicious trips abroad where she must

have certainly established decisive contacts--long before all that--President Stroessner's government had initiated efforts for the promotion of human rights.

We are not affected by whether Carter remains in government. Neither do we care whether Mr Reagan changes the U.S. policy toward Latin America. Our policy does not depend on this. We are not tied to instructions from some fellow abroad. This does not mean that we despise them; it simply means that our policy is our own.

Obviously we expect the good will of friendly governments, but we will never accept being put on the defendant's bench and having them appoint themselves supreme judges. We favor solidarity and cooperation among the peoples, but this does not mean that we will let our fate be decided by others. Thus, having practiced, having exercised respect for human rights, we will continue doing so from the broad viewpoint which President Stroessner has of this issue.

CSO: 3010

ARMED FORCES ORGANIZATION LAW PROMULGATED

PY270221 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] The Executive Branch yesterday promulgated Law No 832, approved by the National Congress, regarding the general organization of the armed forces. It has 19 chapters and 76 articles.

According to the new structure, our armed forces will be made up of a commander in chief of the armed forces, army corps commands, a navy command, an aeronautics command, a military institutes command, a combat support command, a logistics command and a presidential escort regiment.

Regarding territorial division, it was established that these are divided in areas, zones or regions. The factors used as bases to establish territorial division are: a) joint employment of the armed forces in theater of operations, zone of the interior and zone of defense. b) Employment of the army in army corps and division zones. c) Employment of the Navy in naval bases and other installations. d) Employment of the air force in air bases and other installations. e) Particular geographic aspects of each region of the national territory. f) Mobilization potential in these regions. g) Administrative division of the country.

According to the new law, the armed forces of the nation can have other commands organized with elements of the various forces for their employment in military actions. These commands can fulfill operational or territorial functions.

The armed forces of the nation, in times of war, will be made up of the army, the navy, the air force and their respective reserves when called or mobilized.

The composition of the mobilized forces is established in the table of organization and equipment prepared by the armed forces command. The organization in times of war is the same as in times of peace, except that troops and equipment must be in accordance with the table of organization and equipment for times of war. [as published]

The commander in chief of the armed forces is the president of the republic, but he can delegate the command to a general. The administrative and judicial functions of the armed forces are carried out by the National Defense Ministry.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

IHRC CHARGES REJECTED--Washington, 23 Nov (EFE, LATIN)--Paraguay categorically rejected today the charges made by the IHRC general report against its government. The general report is now under study by the OAS annual assembly in Washington, charges in the document directed against Paraguay are the least serious. According to the report, the human rights situation in Paraguay is definitely much less serious than in other countries of the southern cone. The IHRC is only asking the Paraguayan Government to make an effort to improve the situation. Senator Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina spoke at the OAS representing Paraguay rejecting every charge contained in the document against his country. Gonzalez Alsina also accused the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission of being "biased" and politicized and of pretending to use the IHRC for its partisan interests. Ezequiel Gonzalez said that the IHRC report on Paraguay states that his government has refused an on-the-site inspection by the commission but that in reality his government is only using its right to set the date for the inspection. He added that the report "is really mild but this does not mean it is free from error, falsehood and arbitrary conclusions. He attributed these errors to sources of information for the IHRC which based its study on individual accusations. He also said that recent times have seen the emergence of persons who make a profession out of levying charges. Gonzalez Alsina spoke for 1 and 1/2 hours to answer in detail practically every IHRC charge. [Text] [PY241727 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 80 p 13]

STATE REQUIRED ID--The police public relations department has released a communique recommending that the population carry their identification cards at all times in order to answer any questions asked by officials. The communique states: The chief of police, through the police public relations department, requests the special cooperation of the population in fulfilling their civic obligations by carrying their identification cards at all times in order to identify themselves whenever required by the police. In this regard, the required documents are--for men: police identification card or military discharge card; for women: police identification card, voting identification document or marriage certificate. For foreigners: immigration card, identification card of country of origin and passport. The communique also states that tourists must carry the identification card of the country of origin and the card to enter the country issued by the Customs Department. This recommendation is made because the police dragnet operation continues in various parts of the country and the population is required to show identification cards. People not carrying any identification are detained. [Text] [PY262354 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 14]

FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT--The Central Bank has reported that Paraguayan foreign trade during September showed a deficit of \$8,286,000. The country's foreign trade deficit during the first 9 months of this year amounted to \$122,294,000. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 13 PY]

WHEAT PRODUCTION--The wheat producers of Itapua Department has reported that 10,000 tons of wheat were lost due to the frost last September, and that their losses amount to 200 million guaranies. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 15 PY]

SUGAR PRODUCTION--The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has reported that sugar production has already reached 80,000 tons this year, and that 85,000 to 86,000 tons will be produced by the end of this year. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 13 PY]

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